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Monday,
1st March, 1954.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES Official Report

PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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Note.—* at the beginning of the Speech denotes confirmation
not received.

THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

MONDAY, 1ST MARCH, 1954.

The House met at Half Past Two of the Clock.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

Questions And Answers

(SEE PART I)

Business of the House

شری کے - وی - رام راؤ (چنا کونڈور) - حالیہ آرڈیننس (Ordinance) کے سلسلہ میں میں نے ایک موشن کی نوٹس عالی جناب کے پاس دی تھی جس کے لئے آج کی تاریخ مقرر تھی - اوس بارے میں کیا ہوا ؟

Mr. Speaker : We shall take it up on the 4th. Discussion on various demands and the voting thereon will be completed by tomorrow. 3rd March is a holiday. Therefore, the motion given notice of by Shri Venkatrama Rao will be taken up on 4th March.

Discussion and Voting on Supplementary Demands for grants.

Demand No. 3—Other Election Charges—Rs. 2,36,000.

The Minister for Home, Law & Rehabilitation (Shri D. G. Bindu) :—I beg to move :

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,000 under Demand No. 3 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Demand No. 4—Police —Rs. 6,12,000.

Shri D. G. Bindu : I beg to move :

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,12,000 under Demand No. 4 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several

charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Demand No. 3—Other Election Charges—Rs. 2,36,000.

Recent Bye-Elections.

Shri Pendem Vasudev (Gajwel) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the grant under demand No. 3 be reduced by Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Demand No. 4—Police—Rs. 6,12,000.

Working of the Police Department particularly Railway Police.

Shri V. D. Deshpande (Ippaguda) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the grant under Demand No. 4 be reduced by Re 1".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Feeding Charges during the R.T.D. Strike

Shri Ch. Venkatarama Rao (Karimnagar) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the grant under demand No. 4 be reduced by Re. 1".

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

* శ్రీ పెండెం వాసుదేవ్ :

అద్యక్ష మహాశయూ,

నేను ఈ సభిపైంటరీ డిమాండు నెం. 3 పైన ఒక కొరత రీక్వెస్టును ప్రవేశపెట్టాను. ముఖ్యముగా డిమాండ్లకు సందర్భములో జరిగిన విషయములను గురించి చెప్పదలచినాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ప్లాప్లించబడిన తరువాత మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలు కానివ్వండి, గ్రామపంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు కానివ్వండి, రోడ్ అసెంబ్లీ డిమాండ్లకు కానివ్వండి, కార్మికుల పార్టీ తమ కున్న అధికారముతో,

مسٹر اسپیکر - اگر آپ ہندی میں کہیں تو جواب دینے میں سہولت ہوگی۔
شری پنڈم واسدیو .. میں ہندی میں اپنے خیالات اچھی طرح ظاہر نہیں کر سکتا۔
اس لئے تلگو میں کہوں گا۔

مسٹر اسپیکر - اچھی طرح خیالات ظاہر کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔ اگر آپ یہ چاہتے
ہیں کہ آپ کی تقریر کا جراب منسٹر صاحب دیں تو اردو - ہندی یا انگریزی میں کہیں
ورنہ کسی اور صاحب کو منسٹر صاحب کے پاس بٹھانا بڑی جگہ اون کو سبجائیٹنگے۔

شری پنڈم واسدیو .. ڈپٹی منسٹر صاحب اون کو سبجھا سکتے ہیں۔

ڈیپ-ఎన్నికలు వచ్చినప్పుడుగాని, మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలు వచ్చినప్పుడుగాని, ఇతర ఎన్నికలు వచ్చినప్పుడుగాని, ఈ కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ తనకున్న అధికారమును ఏ విధముగా దుర్వినియోగ పరుస్తున్నదో, అదే ఈ ఎన్నికలు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు బుజుపై నది. గత చింతోలి డిప-ఎన్నికలతో కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ తనకున్న అధికారమును ఏ విధముగా ఉపయోగించుకొన్నదో ఇప్పుడు చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీయే గెలిచిందనే ఉద్దేశముకాదు, ఆ పార్టీ గెలవడము, ఓడటము ఇక్కడ సమస్య కాదు. కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ తన అధికారాన్ని ఏ విధముగా వినియోగించినదో, కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ మంత్రులు తమ అధికారమును ఏ విధముగా ఈ డిప-ఎన్నికలతో చేతాయించినదో నేను విప్లవముగా చెప్పదలచుకొన్నాను. అక్కడ ఎన్నికల ప్రచారము ప్రారంభమైన తరువాత హైదరాబాదు ముఖ్యమంత్రి, దాని తరువాత రెవెన్యూ మంత్రి, వారి తరువాత సర్వేక్షాభివృద్ధి ఒకరి తరువాత ఒకరు అక్కడికి బయలుదేరి రావడము, ఆ మంత్రులు రాగానే వారి వెనుక, ముందు పోతూ బలగము, కలెక్టరు, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు, తహసీల్దారు, ఈ విధముగా ఆ బలగానుండా తీసుకు రావడము జరిగింది. ఆ మంత్రులు కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీకి చెందినవారు కావచ్చును. ఆ కాంగ్రెసు దేశభక్తులు ప్రజలవద్దకు పోయి, ఓట్లు అడుగుటలో ఎట్టి అభ్యంతరం లేదు. మంత్రులు ఆ విధముగా పోతూ బలాన్నితీసుకొని, వారి వెనుక కలెక్టరు, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు, తహసీల్దారును తీసుకురావడం, తరువాత గ్రామాల పట్టులు, పట్టారీలను సమావేశ పరచి వారిలో “ఒకవేళ కాంగ్రెసు ఓడిపోతే—దానికి ాధ్యులు మీరే” నని హెచ్చరించడం, తరువాత ఇతర పార్టీలు ముఖ్యముగా పి. డి. యస్., కమ్యూనిస్టులు, ఆ గ్రామాలలోకి రావడం జరిగితే ఏ విధమైన రక్షణ యివ్వవద్దని, తిండి పెట్టవద్దని, వారిని ఆ గ్రామాలలో వుంచవద్దని, బహిరంగముగా ప్రకటనలు చేయడం బహిరంగంగా ఉపన్యాసాలివ్వడం, ఆ విధముగా పట్టులు పట్టారీలను పట్టిడి చేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ ఎన్నికల సమయమందే గ్రామాలలో గుడ్డలు పంచి పెట్టడం, డబ్బు, ధాన్యం పంపకము చేయడం జరిగింది కూడా. రంగారెడ్డి—రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఆ గ్రామాలకు వచ్చినప్పుడు అనగా కుంచవరం, అంతవరం, ముగ్దూపురం, పాడేపురం యీ ప్రాంతాల్లో తిరిగినప్పుడు బహిరంగంగా యీ విధంగా నెలవిచ్చారు:—కమ్యూనిస్టులను గ్రామాలలోనికి రానివ్వకుండా ఉండడానికి పట్టులు పట్టారీలకు తగిన పాకులు, అర్థులకు శాకా చేశారు. కమ్యూనిస్టులపైన, తేలి నిందలు మోపుతూ, వాళ్ళను గ్రామాలలోనికి రానివ్వకుండా చేయాలని, రక్షణ ఇవ్వవద్దని వారికి తిండి పెట్టవద్దని, వాని ఎవరైనా గ్రామంలో వుండుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించినా, తిండి పెట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నించినా, వారి పేర్లను ప్రాముఖ్యత ఇవ్వవలెననిగా రంగారెడ్డి మంత్రిగారు ఆ గ్రామాలలో చేపన్నారు. అయితే నేను ఒక విషయం అడుగుతాను. వారు ప్రదేశ కాంగ్రెస్

[illegible]

*Discussion and Voting on
Supplementary demands for grants*

1st March, 1954. 205

ముఖ్యముగా ఆ ప్రాంతములో ముస్లిము ప్రజానీకాన్ని భయపెట్టడానికి కుడా ప్రయత్నము చేశారు. ఈ మంత్రులు ఈ మతపక్షపాతం విషయంలో కూడా ఉపన్యాసములు చేసేవారు. పెనుకాడడములేదని, ఆ విధముగా చేయకుండా, యీ ప్రభుత్వము ఏలాటి కత్తులు లేకుండా, ఏలాటి పక్షపాతము లేకుండా ప్రవర్తించాలని చెబుతున్నాను. కాని అక్కడ ముస్లిము ప్రజానీకాన్ని బెదిరించుతూ, తిరిగి పోలీసుయాక్ష్మను చేస్తామని బాహుటంగా ఉపన్యాసాలు చేపట్టారు. ముస్లిములు కాంగ్రెసుకు ఓటుపేయకపోతే తిరిగి రెండవ పోలీసుయాక్ష్మను చేస్తామని బెదిరించారు. అక్కడ లింగాయతును అభ్యర్థిగా పెట్టి ఆ లింగాయతుకు ఓటు పేయకుండా వుండిన పోలీసుయాక్ష్మను చేస్తామని బెదిరించడం, రైతులను బెదిరించడం, ఈ విధముగా కాంగ్రెసుకు ఓటుపేయకుండా వున్న వారందరి పైనా పోలీసుయాక్ష్మను చేస్తామని, అరెస్టు చేస్తామని బెదిరింపులు, ఇవి నోటిమాటలతో కాకుండా పోలీసులను పెంటుతెచ్చి బెదిరించడం ఈ విధముగా పోలీసులను రంగొనికి తోడం జరిగిందే. అనేది యీ విషయాలన్నీ కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రివర్గము వెనక్కు తిరిగి ఆలోచించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విధానం ఎంతవరకు సరిఅయినది? ఈ విధముగా ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులను ముఖ్యముగా బడి పంతుళ్ళను ఎన్నికల ప్రచారానికి ఉపయోగించారు. గుల్బర్గా జిల్లా కలెక్టరు బాహుటంగా కాంగ్రెసును గెలిపించాలని ఉపన్యసించారు. తరువాత వారిని తీసివేయడం జరిగిందే.

شری چندر شیکھر بٹیل (کراچی)۔ وہاں کلکٹر اور پولیس نے آئے تھے۔

شری پنڈت واسدیو۔ کلکٹر کو اس وقت بالکل نکال دے تھے شائد۔ کیا آپ بھی اس وقت آئے تھے۔

ఈ విధముగా ఉప-ఎన్నికలలో కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రులు తమకున్న అధికారమును ఉపయోగించుకొని ఎన్నికల రంగొన్ని తలక్రిందులు చేసేందుకు ప్రయత్నించారు. ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము అన్ని పార్టీలవారికీ సమానావకాశాలు కలుగజేయాలని చెప్పి, బహిరంగసభలకు అవకాశము యిచ్చాము గదా అని చెప్పుడం గాదు. తమకున్న అధికారమును ఈ విధముగా ఉపయోగించడానికి ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నించారు? కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులవచ్చి ఎన్నికలప్రచారము చేసుకొనవచ్చు గానీ, ఆ విధంగా తమ పార్టీకి ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాన్ని ఎన్నికల ప్రచారము కొరకు ఉపయోగించడానికి అర్హత, హక్కు లేదు. ఎన్నికల ప్రచారము ఘంటాపదంగా చేసుకోండి. కాని తమకున్న అధికారమును వినియోగించుకొని, పోలీసు బలగాన్ని ఉపయోగించుకొని, డబ్బులూ చూపి, తిండిగింజలు అశుభాస్తి, గుడ్డలు అశుభాపించి, ఈ విధముగా తమ పెత్తనాన్ని ఉపయోగించుకొనేందుకు ప్రయత్నము చేయుట సరైనదే కాదు. ఇప్పటికైనా జాగ్రత్తపడి, మంత్రివర్గము తప్పకుండా ప్రజలలో అశుభాస్తి, అవినితపసులు చేయవద్దని, చెప్పి కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో నా ఉపన్యాసము ముగిస్తున్నాను.

Mr. Speaker : The Minister will give his reply.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I want to speak on my cut motions.

Mr. Speaker : The budget will be presented to the House at 5 'O'Clock, and I wish that the discussion on the three demands Nos. 3, 4, and 7 be completed before 4.30 p.m., so that after the presentation of the Budget the House may adjourn for the day.

**Shri V. D. Deshpande*: I shall finish my speech in a few minutes, Sir.

स्पीकर सर, मैं मुखनमर तौर पर दो तीन चीजें हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली चीज अिलेक्शन के सिलसिले में है। जो ममला पी. डी. अफ. के अंक ऑनरेबल मंबर ने हाउस के सामने लाया है, मैं अुम तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अंक बार बाय अिलेक्शन के मोके पर मैं ओर श्री. चन्नारेडी साहब दोनों अंक ही जगह पर भाषण देने के लिये गये थे। अंक तरफ मैं तकरीर दे रहा था और अुसी समय दूसरी तरफ चन्नारेडी साहब तकरीर कर रहे थे। मैंने देखा कि अे. अेस. पी. साहब अुनकी हिफाजत के लिये वहाँ मौजूद थे। गवर्नमेंट कार अिस्तेमाल की गयी थी। सब तरह का अितजाम हुकूमत की तरफ से किया गया था। अितनाही नहीं बल्कि गवर्नमेंट का प्लॅंग भी अिस्तेमाल किया गया था। अिस भाषण का अितजाम भी पटेल पटवारियों की तरफ से किया गया था। जब कोअी अिलेक्शन या बाय अिलेक्शन होता है तब किसी खास अंक पार्टी के लिये गव्हर्नमेंट मशीनरी को अिस्तेमाल करना ठीक नहीं है। अिस तरह से अिस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिये।

लेकिन हमें भी कुछ न कुछ जरिया प्रोपगंडे का निकालना चाहिये। अिंग्लैंड में जब अिलेक्शन होते हैं तब सब पार्टियोंको वहाँ के रेडियों को अपने अपने पार्टी प्रोपगंडे के लिये अिस्तेमाल करने की अिजाजत दी जाती है। लेकिन किसी खास अंक पार्टी को हुकूमत की मशीनरी का अिस्तेमाल अपने पार्टी प्रोपगंडे के लिये नहीं करना चाहिये। सभी पार्टियों के अिलेक्शन प्रोपगंडे के लिये यदि किसी साधन का अुपयोग किया जाता है तो हर्ष नहीं है, और अिसके बारे में तो गव्हर्नमेंट को सौचना भी चाहिये कि क्या अिस तरह सब के लिये कोअी साधन प्रचार का मिल सकता है जैसा कि अिंग्लैंड में है। अिलेक्शन के जमाने में सब पार्टियों को अपने प्रचार के लिये रेडियो अिस्तेमाल करने की अिजाजत दी जाती है।

दुसरा जो मेरा कटमोशन है वह पुलिस के सिलसिले में है। पुलिस का नाम आते ही—

مسٹر اسپیکر - کیا یہ ڈیمانڈ نمبر (۳) ہے؟

Shri V. D. Deshpande : Yes. I shall finish in a few minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : Let the discussion on Demand No 3 and Minister's reply there to be completed first. We can take up demand No. 4 afterwards. *Shri Bindu*.

* شری ڈگمبر راؤ بندو - مسٹر اسپیکر ۔۔ میں اس مسئلہ پر پانچ منٹ میں اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کروں گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ایک مفروضے کے تحت ان چیزوں کو ہاؤز کے سامنے رکھا جا رہا ہے کہ الکشن میں منسٹرس پروپیگنڈے کے لئے جاتے ہیں اور اس کا اثر یہ ہونا ہے کہ نا واجبی طور پر ہلکان کی طرف جھک جاتی ہے۔ یہ غلط طور پر فرض کیا گیا ہے۔ بعض آنریبل ممبرس ہمیشہ کہتے آئے ہیں کہ گورنمنٹ اتنی ان پاپولر ہو گئی ہے کہ وہ کس طرح چلیگی (Unpopular)

منسٹر، منسٹرس، ڈیپٹی منسٹرس کے لئے جانا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اپوزیشن کے حق میں ری مارڈ ہو گئی کیونکہ ان کے جانے کی وجہ سے ان پاپولاریٹی (Unpopularity) اور رائے جاتی ہے۔ اور اپوزیشن کے لئے تقویت کا باعث ہوگا۔ لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن جیسے یوں جب جاتے ہیں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کے بالمقابل دو چار منسٹروں کا جانا بھی ترازن قائم کرنے کے لئے کافی نہیں ہے۔

Shri V. D. Deshpande : That is not the problem. Whether it is a fair election ? That is the point.

Shri D. G. Bindu : It is unfair to the Congress Party.

یہاں تو بہ کام نہیں ہے کہ پارٹیوں کے لحاظ سے ہم بحث کریں۔ کہا گیا کہ منسٹرس نے گورنمنٹ کی مشنری کو اور گورنمنٹ کے پوزیشن کو نا واجبی طور پر استعمال کیا ہے۔ لیکن جہاں تک میں جانتا ہوں، اگرچہ مجھے ذاتی طور پر معلومات نہیں ہیں۔ تاہم میرے کلیگیس (Colleagues) جو کیا اینٹ کے ممبرس ہیں ان کی حد تک میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ان کے تعلق سے جو کچھ یہاں بیان کیا گیا ہے میں قبول کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہوں۔ یہ کہنا کہ پٹیل پٹواریوں کو ملا کر کام کیا جاتا ہے اور انہیں یہ ہدایات دئے جاتے ہیں کہ یہاں کیونسٹوں کو نہ آنے دو بالکل صحیح نہیں ہے۔ یہ چیزیں ایسی ہیں کہ ان کی باضابطہ طور پر تحقیقات کرائی جاسکتی ہے۔ ہاؤز کے سامنے میں کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ اس سے پہلے اور حال میں جو الکشنس ہوئے ان کے تعلق سے آنریبل ممبرس نے جن خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے وہ صحیح نہیں ہیں بلکہ اس کے برخلاف ان الکشنس کے تعلق سے عوام نے یہ اظہار خیال کیا ہے کہ وہاں کے انتظامات بہترین تھے۔ یہ کہنا کہ منسٹرس جاؤں تو گورنمنٹ کی کار میں نہیں جانا چاہیئے تو پھر یہ سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ آفس کے علاوہ کیا وہ کہیں سرکاری موٹر پر نہ جائیں اگر سرکاری کام پر جاتے ہوئے وہ اپنے بھائی کے پاس بنی چلے جائیں تو اعتراض ہو سکتا ہے لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ کوئی مناسب اعتراض نہیں ہے۔ منسٹر کے لئے یہ تخصیص کرنا مشکل ہے کہ وہ بارہ گھنٹے منسٹر ہے اور بارہ گھنٹے نہیں ہے۔ اس طرح بال کی کھال نکالنا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کچھ مناسب سی بات نہیں ہے۔ ہاں میں اس کو تسلیم کرتا ہوں کہ خواہ وہ منسٹر ہو یا گورنمنٹ کا کمری اور آفیسر، اس کی طرف سے کوئی نا واجبی چیز نہیں ہونی چاہیئے۔ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ نریبل ممبرس نے اس موقع کو غنیمت جان کر مسئلہ کو اٹھایا ہے۔ میں ان کو یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ اگر الکشن فیر (Fair) نہ ہوئے ہوں اور اس میں گز بڑھ رہی ہو تو یہ مسئلہ آرائی بیورل (Tribunal) میں جاسکتا ہے۔ لیکن میں اس کا بھی یقین دلاتا ہوں کہ آج تک میرے پاس اس قسم کی کوئی شکایت نہیں آئی ہے۔ اس لئے میں درخواست کروں گا کہ یہ کٹ موشن رد کر دیا جائے۔

***سری. ڈی. ڈی. دیشپانڈے:**—अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुलिस के सिलसिले में, हाबुस के सामने जब जिस वर्ष का पूरा बजेट पेश होगा तब मैं अपने ख्यालात तफसील से जिस हाबुस के सामने रखूंगा। बाब तो मुझे सिर्फ़ एक दो बातों की तरफ़ ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब को तबज्जे दिलानी है।

(At the Service of the people) अंसा जो नारा लगाया जाता है जिसका अनुकरण होता है या नहीं यह सोचना चाहिये। सिर्फ नारा लगाने से काम नहीं चलता। यह बात अमल में आती है या नहीं इस पर तबज्जे करनी चाहिये।

अब मुझे रेल्वे पुलिस के बारे में कुछ कहना है। रेल्वे डिपार्टमेंट कुछ हमारा यानी स्टेट गव्हर्नमेंट का नहीं है फिर भी हमारी हुकूमत को ५३९०० रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। मैं हमारी हुकूमत से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि ओक जमाने में हमें सिक्कुरिटी के लिये रेल्वे पुलिस पर खर्च करना पड़ता था। जब हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब रेल से कहीं जाते थे तो उनकी सिक्कुरिटी के लिये यह खर्च किया जाता था। लेकिन आज के हालात में जिस तरह का खर्च करना ठीक नहीं है और जिसकी जरूरत भी नहीं है। रेल्वे आर्म गार्डपर जो खर्च किया जाता है उसे फौरन बंद किया जाना चाहिये। जिसपर हम व्यर्थ खर्च कर रहे हैं।

شری دگمبر راؤ بندو۔ وہ بند کیا گیا ہے۔

बी. व्ही. डी. देशपांडे:—अगर अंसी बात है तो मैं खैरमकदम करता हूँ। दूसरी चीज आर. टी. डी. के बारे में है। जब आर. टी. डी. का जिस वर्ष का बजेट हमारे सामने आयेगा तब मैं उस बारेमें अपने ख्यालात का तफसीली बिजहार करूंगा।

شری سی ایچ۔ وینکٹ رام راؤ۔ مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ میں نے ہوم ڈپارٹمنٹ کے سپلیمنٹری ڈیمانڈ میں کٹ موٹین اسلئے پیش کیا ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی اسٹرائیک کے بارے میں کچھ کہوں۔ میں یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی اسٹرائیک کی ذمہ داری کس پر عائد ہوتی ہے۔ ایک سے زائد مرتبہ یہ مسئلہ ہاؤس کے سامنے آچکا ہے۔ بار بار یہ گزارش ادباً کی گئی ہے کہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کے ڈیمانڈس قبول کئے جاسکتے ہیں اگر ڈیمانڈس قبول بھی نہیں کئے جاسکتے تو کم از کم یہ ٹرائیبیونل کے سپرد تو کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ لیکن حکومت نے نہ تو ڈیمانڈس قبول کیا ہے اور نہ مسئلہ ٹرائیبیونل کے تفویض کیا۔ جسکی وجہ سے اس اسٹرائیک کی نویت آئی۔ ٹائملی (Timely) رلیف دینے کا وعدہ بھی کیا گیا تھا۔ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی یونین نے اس کا ڈیمانڈ کیا ہے کہ یہی تحریری طور پر دی جائے تو اس سے انکار کیا گیا اسکی وجہ سے بھی اسٹرائیک کرنا پڑا۔ یہ صاف ظاہر ہے کہ یہ دونوں ذمہ داریاں حکومت پر ہی عائد ہوتی ہیں۔ ۱۶ دن تک اسٹرائیک رہی جس سے عوام کا بھی نقصان ہوا۔ اور آج اس کے لئے سپلیمنٹری بجٹ بھی پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔ پولس کو اسٹرائیک کے سلسلے میں آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی سے ۳۰ ہزار روپیہ بھی دیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے باوجود پولس پر علیحدہ ڈیمانڈ کیوں پیش کیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ انتہائی نامناسب ہے۔ یہ پیسہ دوسرے مدات پر خرچ کیا جاسکتا تھا۔ حکومت کا تو یہ حال ہے کہ ۱۳ منسٹر زیادہ سمجھے گئے تو ۱۰ کٹے گئے۔ یہ ۱۰ بھی زیادہ سمجھے گئے تو ۸ کٹے گئے اور پھر ۱۶ منسٹرس بنادئے گئے۔ غور کیجئے کہ اس کی وجہ سے انکی کارس وغیرہ کے کتنے اخراجات حکومت

پر عائد ہو رہے ہیں۔ اگر آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کا مسئلہ ٹرائیبنل کے تفویض کیا جانا تو کیا یہ بہتر نہیں ہوتا۔ اگر یہ ۱۶ دن کی آمدنی شہر کی جاتی تو مطالبہ سے کہیں زیادہ ہوق۔ لیکن اسکو قبول نہیں کیا گیا اور اسکے ساتھ ہی عوام کو بھی نت نئی مصیبتوں سے دو چار ہونا پڑا۔ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی ورکرس کو ان ۱۵۔۱۶ دنوں کی تنخواہ بنی نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ اس بارے میں ایک سے زائد مرتبہ منسٹر صاحب سے کہا جا چکا ہے۔ یونین کے جانب سے بھی اسکا مطالبہ کئی بار پیش کیا جا چکا ہے۔ اب جبکہ حالات ٹھیک ہو گئے ہیں تمام امور طے ہو سکتے ہیں اور آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی ورکرس کو اسٹرائیک ڈیز کی تنخواہ دلانا چاہئے۔ اور ٹائملی رلیف کے بارے میں بھی مناسب تصفیہ ہونا چاہئے۔

اتنا کہتے ہوئے میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔ جس وقت بیٹ ہاؤس کے سامنے آئیگا اس وقت میں اپنے خیالات تفصیل سے ہاؤس کے سامنے ظاہر کرونگا۔

* شری دگمبر راؤ بندو۔ منسٹر اسپیکر۔ سر۔ ڈیمانڈس کے سلسلے میں دو امور کے بارے میں ہاؤس میں بحث کی گئی ہے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ پولس کے انسپکٹرس یا دوسرے آفیسرس (خصوصاً یڑ اور ناندیڑ) کے بارے میں آربریل لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن نے چند شکایتیں کیں۔ اس بارے میں مجھے صرف یہ عرض کرنا ہے کہ جن واقعات کا انہوں نے ذکر کیا ہے وہ ابھی زیر تحقیقات ہیں۔ اسلئے اس بارے میں کچھ کہنا قبل از وقت یا نامناسب ہوگا۔ اس سلسلے میں کہا گیا کہ الگ الگ طریقوں سے کارروائیوں پر اثر ڈالنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے اور مقدمہ کو ختم کرنے کی کوشش کی جا رہی ہے۔ بعض حلقوں سے اس تشویش کا اظہار کیا گیا۔ اس بارے میں میں اتنا ہی کہہ دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب کوئی کیس زیر تحقیقات ہو تو تاوقتیکہ اسکی پوری پوری جانچ نہ ہو جائے ختم نہیں کیا جاتا۔ میں یقین کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ آج تک جی ہننے اسی طرح عمل کیا ہے۔ چنانچہ اپریل سنہ ۱۹۵۳ء سے آج تک غائب افسروں کے خلاف ۸۱ سے بڑھ کر شکایتیں نہیں آئی ہیں۔ ان میں سے ۳۶ کیس ایسے نکلے جو عدم اصلیت پر مبنی تھے۔ ۱۲ کیس ثابت ہوئے اور ان میں الگ الگ طریقوں سے سزائیں دی گئیں۔ ۳۳ کیس ابھی زیر درہافت ہیں۔ میں یہ کہہ دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں پولس کا آرگنائیزیشن (Organisation) ۲۰-۳۰ ہزار افراد کا ہے ان میں سے (۸۱) لوگوں کے خلاف شکایت آنا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی خاص چیز نہیں جسکے لئے آپ اپنے دل پر ایک خاص اثر لیں اور یہ کہیں کہ بہت ہی عجیب یا خراب حالت ہے۔ لیکن میں کامپلیسٹ (Complacent) نہیں ہوں۔ میں

تو یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب کسی آرگنائیزیشن کا ایک آدمی بھی بدعنوانی کرتا ہے تو پورا آرگنائیزیشن بدنام ہو جاتا ہے اور اسکی وجہ سے اس آرگنائیزیشن کا پبلک پروڈ الر نہیں ہوتا جو ہونا چاہئے۔ اسلئے میں اسکو بھی اہمیت دیتا ہوں کہ جسکے خلاف شکایت ہو اسکی تحقیقات کی جانی چاہئے اور میں یقین دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر یہ شکایت ہوگی حکومت اسکی تحقیقات کرنے کے لئے ہمیشہ تیار رہے گی۔

ی۔ ڈی کے شعبہ ایک آنریبل ممبر نے کچھ باتیں یہاں بیان کیں اور
نہ نہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کے خرچہ کو پولس کے مد میں کیوں رکھا گیا ہے۔ بات یہ ہے
سہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی میں جو لوگ کام کرتے ہیں انہیں کھانے پینے کے انتظام کے اخراجات
سوار۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کے مد میں جانیئے۔ لیکن اسٹرائیکس (Strikes) کے سلسلے
میں پولس جہاں بھی جاتی ہے خواہ اسٹرائیک آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کی ہو یا یلم ہلی میں
ہوئی ہو یا کہیں اور ہواسکا خرچ پولس کو ادا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ چونکہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کی
اسٹرائیک زیادہ اہمیت رکھتی تھی اور یہ اسٹیٹ وائیڈ (State-wide) تھی
کے لئے ایک ضلع سے دوسرے ضلع ایک مقام سے دوسرے مقام کو لوگوں کو بھجوانا پڑا
انکے کھانے پینے کے اخراجات یا ٹراولنگ الوننسز (Travelling allowances)
وغیرہ کے اخراجات پولس ہی کو ادا کرنے پڑے۔ چونکہ یہ اسن قائم رکھنے کے
سلسلے میں اخراجات ہوئے اسلئے اسکا تعلق پولس ہی سے ہے۔ یہ خرچہ آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی
کے تحت نہیں آتا۔ میں آنریبل ممبر کی وضاحت کے لئے توضیح کر دیرھا ہوں۔ میں
تفصیل میں جانا نہیں چاہتا کیونکہ ان امور پر بحث ہوچکی ہے۔ اور آر۔ ٹی۔ ڈی کے
آفیسرس، لیبرس، اور دوسرے آفیسرس وغیرہ میں بات چیت بھی ہو رہی ہے جس میں
ہوم سکرٹری اور فنانس سکرٹری بھی ہیں۔ اسلئے میں انکی تفصیلات میں جانا نہیں
چاہتا۔ اس وضاحت کے ساتھ میں ہاؤس سے اپیل کرتا ہوں کہ میں نے جو ڈیمانٹس
پیش کئے ہیں انہیں منظور کیا جائے۔

Demand No. 3 - Other Election Charges Rs 2,36,000

Recent Bye-Elections

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

“That demand No. 3 be reduced by Re. 1”.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,36,000 under Demand No. 3 be granted to the Rajpramikh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 4 - Police - Rs 6,12,000.

Working of the Police Department particularly Railway Police.

Shri V. D. Deshpande : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Feeding Charges during R. T. D. Strike

Shri Ch. Venkatramarao : I beg leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs.6,12,000 under Demand No. 4 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 7—Famine Relief—Rs. 7,03,000.

The Minister for Revenue Excise & Forests (Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy) : I beg to move :

“That a further sum not exceeding Rs.7,03,000 under Demand No. 7 be granted to the Rajpramukh to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March, 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.”

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Shri K. V. Ranga Reddy : I beg to move.

“ That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,74,000 under Demand No. 7 be granted to the Rajpramukh, to defray the several charges that would come for payment during the course of the year ending 31st March 1954. The Demand has the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Famine relief measures in Aurangabad District

Shri B. D. Deshmukh (Bhokardhan-General) : I beg to move :

“ That the grant under Demand No.7 be reduced by Re. 1 ”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Famine Relief Measures in Bhir District

Shri Ramarao Aurgaonkar (Gcorai) : I beg to move :

“ That the grant under Demand No. 7 be reduced by Re. 1 ”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Famine relief measure: in Nalgonda District

Shri K. Ramchander Reddy (Rammanapet) : I beg to move :

“ That the grant under Demand No. 7 be reduced by Re. 1 ”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Famine Relief Measures in Warangal District

Shri B. Krishna (Khammam-General) : I beg to move :

“ That the grant under Demand No. 7 be reduced by Re. 1 ”

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Famine Relief Measures in Telangana

Shri Ch. Venkatramarao : I beg to move :

“ That the grant under Demand No. 7 be reduced by Re. 1 ”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

* شری بی۔ ڈی۔ دیشمکھ - مسٹر اسپیکر سر۔ ڈیما نڈ نمبر ۷ فیمن ریلیف (Famine relief) کے سلسلے میں میرا کٹ موشن ہے۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ فیمن ریلیف بہت اہم مسئلہ ہوتا ہے۔ اسکا اثر ملک پر جو پڑتا ہے اس سے ہاؤس کو واقف کرائے کی میں ضرورت نہیں سمجھتا۔ لیکن میں یہ کہہونگا کہ گورنمنٹ کو اس سلسلے میں وقتی طور پر جو کام انجام دینا چاہئے تھا وہ گورنمنٹ نے انجام نہیں دیا۔ میں ہاؤس کے سامنے چند باتیں رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ فیمن ریلیف کے بارے میں نو ہاؤس میں کسی کو اعتراض نہیں ہو سکتا۔ لیکن میرے کٹ موشن پیش کرنے کا منشا یہ ہے کہ حکومت نے فیمن ریلیف کے سلسلے میں ۱۵ ممبرس پر مشتمل آنریبل لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کی صدارت میں ایک مرکزی کمیٹی بنائی ہے جسکا میں بھی ممبر ہوں۔ میں یہ کہہونگا کہ اب تک نہ تو اس کمیٹی کی کوئی میٹنگ ہی ہوئی اور نہ یہ معلوم ہو سکا کہ ریلیف فنڈ پر حکومت نے کتنا خرچہ کیا ہے۔ دوسری چیز یہ کہ راج پرمکھ سے خاص ہدایات کے تحت مرہٹواڑہ کے لئے ۱۰ لاکھ روپے کا فنڈ لیا گیا تھا۔ لیکن میں ہاؤس پر یہ واضح کرونگا کہ وہ فنڈ وہاں مطلقاً خرچ نہیں ہوا۔ اس میں سے تقریباً ایک لاکھ روپے عثمان آباد یا بیڑ میں خرچ ہوئے ہونگے۔ لیکن

مرہٹواڑہ میں جہاں اسکیرسٹی (Scarcity) کے حالات ہیں وہاں ایک روپیہ بھی خرچ نہیں ہوا ہے ۔

جو کام ہونا ہے اسکا جرحا کرنے سے ہمرا مقصد پورا نہیں ہو رہا ۔ آج میں ہاؤز پر یہ بھی واضح کردینا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرہٹواڑہ میں جرگستہ حالات ہیں گوکہ ویسے حالات آج نہیں ہیں لیکن نئے کے بنی کی حد تک آج بھی اسکیرسٹی موجود ہے اور مختلف تعلقوں میں اورنگ آباد اور بیڑ میں مانی کی اتنی ہی قلت ہے جتنی کہ گزشتہ سال تھی ۔ جو رقمات رکی پڑی ہیں انکے بارے میں میں کہچن نہیں جانتا اگرچہ میں سنٹرل کمیٹی کا ممبر ہوں اور بلاننگ کمیٹی کے نائب ہیں میں نے ایسے رپورٹس بھیجے ہیں ۔ لیکن وہاں بنی تقریباً آٹھ سو سے کڑی میٹنگ نہیں ہوئی ۔ اسلئے آج میں ہاؤز کو صرف ریلیف دینے کے بارے میں اسقدر توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کاغذی اسکیموں سے یہ مسئلہ حل ہونے والا ہے بلکہ عملی میدان میں کام کرنے کی ضرورت ہے ۔ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤز یہاں نہیں ہیں تاکہ وہ حالات کا جائزہ لیں اور اسکیرسٹی ایریاز سے متعلق جو اسکیمات ہیں انہیں جلد رو بہ عمل لائیں ۔

श्री. रामराव आवरगांवकर:—अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नं. ७ मध्ये जी ७०३००० रु. ची मागणी आहे त्या मागणीस आमचा विरोध नाही. परंतु त्याच बरोबर वीड जिल्ह्यातील दुष्काळाचा मला अल्लेख करावासा वाटतो. वीड जिल्ह्यातील दुष्काळा संबंधी जो आमचा अनुभव आहे व त्या बदल आम्हाला जी माहिती आहे त्या वरून हे सिद्ध होते की, या प्रश्नाकडे सरकारने जितके लक्ष द्यावयास पाहिजे होते तितके दिले नाही. या भागांत मागच्या दुष्काळाची चिन्ह अजूनही दिसत आहेत.

खरे पाहिले असता दुष्काळी भागाला अगोदर मदत मिळाली पाहिजे पण ती मिळाली नाही. तसेच दुष्काळी कामे सुरू करताना कोणती अगोदर सुरू करावी म्हणजे विशिष्ट मुदतीत काम पूर्ण होतील याचा विचार केला नाही. म्हणून दुष्काळी कामे अर्धवट राहिली आहेत. शिवाय कोणत्या कामाला जास्त महत्त्व द्यावे याचाहि विचार केला नाही कित्येक ठिकाणी मजुरांना फक्त खडीच फोडावयास लावली पण तीहि पूर्ण झाली नाही.

दुष्काळी भागाला मदत म्हणून जी रक्कम मंजूर केली गेली होती, आणि तीतून जी कामे हाती घेतली त्या बदल मला असे म्हणावयाचे आहे की, कामे हाती घेतांना त्यांच्या बदल पूर्व योजना आखण्यांत आली नाही व ती पूर्ण होऊन लोकांना फायदा होतील की नाही याचा विचार केला गेला नाही. हा आरोप मी सिद्ध करावयास तयार आहे.

दुष्काळी भागांत पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा फार तुटवडा आहे. तेथे विहीरी खोदण्याचे काम प्रथम हाती घ्यावयास पाहिजे होते पण खडी फोडण्याचे काम हाती घेतले गेले. त्या भागांतील नद्या पार आटून गेल्या आहेत. म्हणून मला असे सांगावयाचे आहे की त्या भागांत विहीरी खोदण्याचे काम अगोदर हाती घ्यावयास पाहिजे होते ते सरकारने हाती घेतले नाही.

दुसरी गोष्ट अशी की चीफ मिनिस्टर साहेबांनी असे सांगितले होते की "काय करावे आम्हाला दुष्काळी भागांत मजूरच मिळत नाहीत". मला त्यांना सांगावयाचे आहे की सरकारने मजुरांच्या

గత సంవత్సరం నల్లగొండజిల్లాలో కరువు ఏర్పడినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము డబ్బు ఎలా ఖర్చు పెట్టిందో అనే విషయం వివరంగా స్పష్టము కావలసియున్నది. నల్లగొండ జిల్లాలో కరువు వస్తోందని ముందుగానే ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకువస్తే చాలా ఆలస్యంగా గుర్తించడం జరిగింది. ఏబైవేల రూపాయలు నల్లగొండజిల్లాలో కరువు నివారణకు కేటాయించి ఖర్చు పెట్టడంతో పక్కనుగా ఖర్చు పెట్టడం జరగలేదు. ఆ విధంగా కేటాయించిన డబ్బును సరిగా ఖర్చు పెట్టకుండా ఉండటం జరిగింది. ఎక్కడెక్కడైతే కరువు వచ్చిందని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురాబడిందో పొటనే ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో చౌక డిపాటు నిర్మించి, గంజీ కేంద్రాల ఏర్పాటుచేసి, కరువు నివారణ పనులు కల్పించి, యీ విధంగా ప్రజానీకమునకు మేలు కలిగితే పనులకు ప్రభుత్వము పూనుకోవలసి ఉన్నది. కాని ప్రభుత్వము స్వల్పంగా చాలా తక్కువగా యీ పనులు చేయడానికి పూనుకోవడం జరిగింది. రామన్నపేటలో రోడ్డు నిర్మాణము ఏర్పాటు చేసింది. ఆ రోడ్డును ఒకటన్నర మైళ్ళ దూరం మాత్రమే పేసింది. అంతటిలో ఆ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణం అగోపాయుంది. జనగాం

రెండున్నెల్లముగా కాలాగ్రహించి రోడ్డు నిర్మించినది. సైకిల్ రోడ్లను నిర్మించడం ఆచరణము. ఈ విధంగా స్టేషన్లలో రోడ్లను నిర్మించుట అవసరము. రోడ్లను నిర్మించే కొంత పనిచేసి, ఆచరణము అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వం ఆచరణము కాకుండా పోయినది. దానివల్లనే ఆ రోడ్లలో ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో ఇంకా కరువు పట్టినట్లు చెబుతూ ఉన్నది.

సావియట్ ప్రభుత్వము కమ్యూనిస్టులను నిర్మించుటలో "జీల్లాల్" పనిచేయు చేయని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ఆ సమస్యను పరిష్కరించుట అత్యంత ప్రధానమైన బాధ్యతగా భావించుచున్నాము. రాజకీయ విద్వేషాలకొరకు భయమునుకూడా దొడయోగించుకొనడం జరిగింది. ఎట్లా అయినా, ఆ సమస్యను సక్రమంగా పరిష్కరించుట అయినా అంటే అట్లాగూ జరగలేదు. అక్కడ ప్రజలనుంచి చందాలు వసూలుచేసి, దొప్ప, మెరపకాయలు కావాలని, ఆ కరువు ప్రదేశాల్లో చందాలు వసూలుచేసి బియ్యం పంచడం జరిగింది. మొన్ననే సభయి ముద్రాగారు ఏమి చెప్పారంటే ఇప్పటికీ సావియట్ బియ్యం ఆ తాలూకాల్లో ఇంకా నింపవున్నాయి అని అన్నారు. భవనగిరి తాలూకాల్లో ఇప్పటికీ 25 వట్లం బియ్యం అక్కడ నింపవున్నాయి. రామన్నపేట తాలూకాల్లో భవనగిరి తాలూకాల్లోను 25 జనవరినాడు ఆ బియ్యం దొడయోగించుచున్నది. అక్కడవారు కరువుతో బాధపడుతున్నా ప్రభుత్వమువారు వారికి ఏమాత్రమూ సౌకర్యం కల్పించలేదు. కేవలం తినడానికి తిండి లేకపోవడంవల్ల అచ్చటి ప్రజానీకం కమిషన్ నిర్మించుకుంటున్నది, ఈత గుడ్డకాయ దీనులకు తిండించే అచ్చటివారి కమిషన్ కలిగియున్నాయి. ఇట్లాంటి కాలా ఏర్పడింది. ప్రభుత్వం లెక్కల ప్రకారం అచ్చట 500 మంది చనిపోయారు. ఇంకా 200 మంది చనిపోయారు. కరువు నివారణకు నిషిద్ధంగాను పనులు ఏర్పాటు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల యీ విధంగా జరిగింది.

ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వము కరువు నివారణకు నిరసించిన వల్లను సక్రమంగా వినియోగించేందుకు స్టేషన్లలో కమిటీలు జీల్లాల్లో ఏర్పాటు చేయబడ్డాయి. ఆ కమిటీలు ఎలా పనిచేశాయి? ఆ డబ్బు ఏవిధంగా ఖర్చు చేయబడింది?—అని అలోచిస్తే ఇది సక్రమంగా ప్రజలకొరకు కరువు నివారణకు దొడయోగించబడలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్యంగా ప్రవర్తించడంవల్ల, గ్రామాలనుంచి దాదాపు వందలాది పేలాదీ ప్రజానీకం వలన వెళ్ళిపోయారు. ప్రభుత్వం మంచినిల్లు బావులు త్రవ్వించడానికి పూనుకొలేదు. ఇప్పుడు సేను స్రావణంగా చెప్పేదేమంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ఎట్లా కరువు పరిస్థితులున్నాయో గమనించి, అందుకు సరిగా కరువు నివారణకు పనులు చేయలేదు. కరువు నివారణకు పూర్తిగా ఏమీచేయలేదని చెప్పటంలేదు. కరువు నివారణకు చాలా కొద్దిగా స్వల్పంగా మాత్రమే పనులుచేశారు. రామన్నపేట భవనగిరి తాలూకాల్లో కన్నులు కొంత మాఫీచేశారు. ఈ పనిచేసినంత మాత్రాన చాలదు. ఈ కరువును ప్రభుత్వము చాలా తక్కువగా గుర్తించిందని చెబుతూ ఇంట్లో ముగిస్తున్నాను.

శ్రీ బి. క్రిష్ణయ్య :

అధ్యక్షా,

వరంగల్ జీల్లాలో కరువు నివారణకోసము ప్రభుత్వము చేసినటువంటి కృషి ఏమిటి?—అనేది అలోచింపవలసి యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము చేసిన కృషి అయినా అది అవలంబించినప్పుడు

[illegible]

జరిగింది. ఇది తమతమ గ్రామాల్లో తాము పంచుకొన్న పరియార్థా ప్రజలకు బిచ్చం, గోధుమల బదులు జొన్నలు ఇచ్చి యీ బిచ్చంగోధుమలను మార్చేటట్లు అమ్మకొవడం జరిగింది. ఆలా లో గోధుమల ధర వాదాపు నూరురూపాయలదాకా పెరిగింది. జొన్నలు ౪౦ రూపాయలు ఉండి, ౪౦ రూపాయల జొన్నలు ఇచ్చి ౧౦౦ రూపాయల గోధుమలు అమ్మకొని ఆర్జీంచేటటువంటి వాళ్ళు సపైలు కమిటీలో ఉన్నారు. అదే రకంగా వాదాపు ౩ వర్గాల గోధుమలు సావర్జీ సంస్థ మినిస్టరుగారు ఆ ప్రాంతానికి పర్యటనకు వస్తున్నారని అందుకు భర్త్యకుగాను తీయటం జరిగింది. కాని ఆ ముర్తీగారు ఆ ప్రాంతానికి పర్యటనకు రావడం జరగలేదు. దళితశాత్రు సంఘంపేరతో ఉన్నటువంటి కొంతమంది సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెసు పేరతో ఉన్నటువంటి కొంతమంది సభ్యులు ఆ ఛాన్సెస్ పంచుకోవడంలో వాళ్ళందరూ తన్నుకోవడం కూడా జరిగింది. ఇది అందరికీ తెలిసిచటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ రకంగా ప్రజలకు అందించే ఛాన్సులు దుర్వినియోగ పరస్తుంటే, ప్రభుత్వము తనకు ఏమీ పట్టనట్లు సపైలు శాఖ తాము ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా సహాయం చేస్తున్నట్లు, తమ అధ్యర్థమున ఏర్పడ్డ కమిటీలు సక్రమంగా పనిచేస్తున్నట్లు భావించడం జరుగుతోంది. పాల్వంచ మొదలైన ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి రైతాంగము అడవిలో ఉండే టటువంటి తొలినల్లిగడ్డ తిని జీవించడం జరుగుతోంది. ఇది విషభాంతిపెట్టనటువంటిది. ఇది కొని జంతువులకు వేస్తే చచ్చిపోతాయి. ఆ గడ్డను ఊరవేసి నీటిని త్రాగినా పరస్పర చచ్చి పోతాయి. దానిని కొని, నానబెట్టి, రెండవరోజు ఉదకమే ఉంచితే మూడవరోజున తరచానికి వనికి వస్తుంది. అటువంటిది తిని జీవిస్తున్నటువంటి ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలుంక్తి లేకుండా ఉంటే వారికి కొనుగోలు శక్తి కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చేసింది? ఆ ప్రాంతాల్లో ఉన్నటువంటి రైతాంగానికి ఉచితంగా ఛాన్సు ఇవ్వలేదు. ప్రభుత్వము “మా దగ్గర ఉచితంగా ఇవ్వటానికి ఛాన్సు లేదని” చెప్పింది. ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి లేదని ఒప్పుకోవటాదు. వారికి కొనుగోలుశక్తి కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వంగాని, సపైలు శాఖగాని ఏమి చేసింది అని అడుగుతన్నాను. ఆ ఛాన్సు అక్కడ వున్న రైతాంగం కొనుక్కోనేదీ ఎట్లా? వారు కొనుక్కోలేనప్పుడు ఆ ఛాన్సు ఏమైపోయింది? ప్రజలపేరుతో అక్కడ పేసినటువంటి సపైలు కమిటీ ఆ ఛాన్సుమును అమ్మకొని ధనమును గడించినది చెప్పటానికి ఏమాత్రము సంశయము లేదు. ప్రభుత్వము తిరిగి అధో విధంగా సపైలు కమిటీలను కొనసాగించడము కోసము ప్రయత్నము చేస్తున్నట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. కాబట్టి, ఇకముందు ఇలాంటి సపైలు కమిటీలు ఏర్పరచకుండా అక్కడే తాళా కాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి ముఖ్యులు ఎవరైతే వుంటారో, వారిలో ఏ పార్టీకి చెందనివారైనా సపైలు కమిటీలో వుంచి వాటిని సక్రమంగా ఆములు జరపడానికోసము ప్రయత్నం చేస్తుందని ఆగెన్డ్రా ఇంటిలో ముగిస్తున్నాను.

شری سی ایچ۔ وینکٹ رام راؤ - مسٹر اسپیکر سر - میں نے فیمین ریلیف فنڈ کے

سلسلہ میں ایک کٹ مرشن پیش کیا ہے اس کا مقصد یہ ہے کہ فیمین ریلیف فنڈ کے سلسلہ میں حکومت کے عملہ اور اڈمنسٹریشن کی طرف سے جو بدمعاشیاں دھوری ہیں ان پر بحث کروں۔ چونکہ وقت نہیں ہے اس لئے صرف دو اسور کی طرف حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کروانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ایک مسئلہ تو وہ ہے جس کی طرف اس ہاؤز کے ایک سے زائد ممبرس نے حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کروائی ہے۔ یعنی چائنا اور رشیا کے فوڈ گرینس کو جو رڈ کراس سیز سائٹی کی جانب سے دئے گئے ہیں وہ ابھی تک ہر ضلع کے گوداموں میں موجود ہیں۔ ملک بھر میں

ہیں۔ برسوں تک جہاں فیمن رینیف دیا گیا ہے وہاں جا کر بٹا وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔ میں نے کئی مثالیں دیکھیں وہاں کے ڈسٹرکٹ انڈسٹریل کوارٹرس اس جانب متوجہ کیا لکھنؤ نہتے ہیں کہ ہم تو برابر وصول کر رہے ہیں۔ غریب کسانوں کا معاملہ ہے۔ وہ تو کٹر کٹر بھی نہیں جاسکتے اب کے پاس آنا تو درکار۔ کرم بگری کی حد تک میں کہوں گا کہ جہاں اسکیرسٹی ایریا (Scarcity area) ہے وہاں فوراً وصول نہ کیا جائے۔ البتہ جو لوگ دیسکتے ہیں ان سے وصول کیا جائے اور جو لوگ نہیں دیسکتے ان سے بطور اقساط کے وصول کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ جن کے ذمہ دس ہندو سال کے اربریس (Arrears) ہیں ان سے وصول کرنے کے لئے کوئی اصول مقرر کیا جائے۔ میں ان دونوں باتوں کے ضمن میں حکومت کی توجہ مبذول کرانا چاہتا ہوں ایک تو رشین فوڈ گرین (Russian Food grain) اور دوسرے اربریس (Arrears) اتنا کہتے ہوئے میں اپنی تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

شری کے۔ وی۔ رنگاریڈی۔ ادھکشیہ موہودے۔ جملہ کٹ موشنس کے سلسلہ میں بحث کے دوران میں اس بات کو تسلیم کر لیا گیا ہے کہ اخراجات ضروری تھے لیکن طریقہ یہ اختیار کیا گیا ہے کہ کچھ نہ کچھ کہیں۔ قحط کے تعلق سے اسکو تسلیم کر لیا گیا ہے کہ اس پر خرچ کرنا ضروری تھا۔ لیکن شاید یہ خیال کیا گیا کہ رسمی طور پر کٹ موشن پیش کرنا بھی ضروری ہے۔ اسنے کٹ موشنس پیش کئے گئے اور اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا گیا۔ پہلے کٹ موشن کے تعلق سے کہا گیا کہ اسکے بارے میں ایک کمیٹی قائم کی گئی تھی لیکن کمیٹی میں بعض وقت ہمیں بلایا گیا اور بعض وقت نہیں بلایا گیا۔ اس پر کیا خرچ ہوا اسکا پتہ ہمیں نہیں۔ یہ اعتراض بالکل غلط ہے۔ کمیٹی ان اغراض کے لئے نہیں تھی۔ تفصیلی حسابات آج تک مکمل ہو کر نہیں آئے ہیں۔ احکام قانون کے لحاظ سے حسابات مکمل ہونے اور تعمیرات سے جانچ کو کے منظور کرنے میں دیر ہوتی ہے۔ شاید آئینبل ممبر کو یہ خیال نہیں رہا کہ کمیٹی اس غرض سے بنائی گئی تھی کہ فلاں مقام پر قحط پڑ گیا ہے اسنے وہاں کے لئے اتنی رقم منظور کرنا چاہئے یا نہیں۔ اس غرض کے لئے کمیٹی کے اراکین کو بلایا گیا تھا۔ جہاں خرچ کرنا مفید سمجھا گیا وہاں خرچ کیا گیا ہے اگر کمیٹی حسابات دیکھنا چاہتی ہے تو وہ دیکھ سکتی ہے۔ حسابات کا نہ دیکھنا اور نہ خود قصور ہے۔ کمیٹی کے تحت کام کرنے والے عہدہ داروں کا قصور نہیں ہے۔

دوسرا اعتراض یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ کام ادھورا کیا جاتا ہے۔ یہی اعتراض منسٹروں کے بارے میں بھی تھا۔ اس مسئلہ کو میں نے کیا اینٹ (Cabinet) میں پیش کیا۔ جس قدر کام سالی کے زمانے میں ہوئے ہیں انہیں بارش کی وجہ سے بند کرنا پڑا۔ لیکن سرشتہ تعمیرات پر اسکی ذمہ داری عائد کی گئی ہے کہ دوسرے کاموں پر ان ادھورے چھوڑے ہوئے کاموں کو ترجیح دیکر انکو پورا کریں تاکہ صرف کیا ہوا روپیہ رائیگاں نہ جائے پائے۔ اس بارے میں کیا اینٹ کا فیصلہ ہو چکا ہے۔ کانگریس منسٹری کے آنے کے بعد ادھورے کام نہیں چھوڑے گئے ہیں۔ اب دیکھیں گے کہ

جتنے کم غوئے ہیں وہ رائیگاں نہیں جائیں گے۔ جو کام ادھورے رہ گئے ہیں اور سڑے نہیں ہوئے ہیں انکی حفاظت کا بھی انتظام کیا گیا ہے۔ مثلاً ۲۰ میل سڑک بنائی گئی ہے اور منزل مقصود تک پہنچنے کے لئے ابھی ۲۰ میل سڑک اور بننا ہے تو اسکا انتظام کیا گیا ہے کہ بقیہ ۲۰ میل کی سڑک بننے تک پہلے بنائی ہوئی ۲۰ میل سڑک کی نگہداشت کی جائے۔ یہ بھی اعتراض کیا گیا ہے کہ کام کرنے والے اسکا لحاظ نہیں رکھتے کہ پہلے کونسا کام کیا جائے اور بعد میں کونسا کام۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ حتی الامکان ایسے کام کئے گئے ہیں کہ جس حد تک وہ کام کیا گیا ہے وہ خراب نہ ہونے پائے اور کام آئے۔ مثلاً پتھر پھوڑنا۔ یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے کہ پتھر پھوڑ کر رکھ دئے جائیں تو چار سال گزر جائیں یا پانچ دس سال خراب نہیں ہوتے بلکہ وہ پھوڑا ہوا پتھر کبھی نہ کبھی کام میں لایا جاسکتا ہے۔ اسلئے یہ اعتراض بجائے خود صحیح نہیں ہے۔

ایک اعتراض یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ مزدور نہ ملنے سے کام پورا نہیں کیا گیا۔ اس میں شک نہیں کہ بعض مقامات پر ایسا ہوا ہے لیکن وہ مقامات ایسے نہیں تھے جہاں قحط ہو۔ بلکہ یہ سمجھ کر کہ شاید یہاں قحط ہو جائے کیونکہ آثار ایسے پائے جاتے تھے وہ کام شروع کئے گئے تھے لیکن وہاں قحط نہیں ہوا نتیجتاً مزدور نہیں مل سکے۔ جو کام شروع کئے جاتے ہیں وہ قواعد کے تحت کئے ہوئے جاتے ہیں لیکن جب دیکھا گیا کہ گتے نو دینے سے ریلیف (Relief) کا کام خاطر خواہ نہیں ہو سکتا تو ایسے کام امانی میں کرائے جانے لگے۔ گتہ دار یہ طریقہ اختیار کرتے تھے کہ عثمان آباد میں کام کرانا ہے تو مچھلی بندر سے مزدور لاتے تھے۔ جس سے مقصد فوت ہو جانا تھا۔ اس کو محسوس کر کے ہم نے یہ طریقہ بند کر دیا ہے۔ اسکے بعد تصفیہ کیا گیا کہ مقامی مزدوروں سے کام لیا جانا ضروری ہے۔ چنانچہ وہاں کے مزدوروں کو مزدوری دلائی گئی۔ کمیٹی کی منظوریہ شرح سے مزدوروں کو مزدوری دی گئی۔ اور امانی میں کام چلایا گیا۔ یہاں بہت سی چیزیں غیر متعلقہ بیان کی گئی ہیں جیسے کہ سپلائی کے انتظامات ٹھیک نہیں تھے وغیرہ وغیرہ۔ چاول اور غلہ وغیرہ سڑنے کے متعلق بھی بیان کیا گیا اسکی اطلاع مجھے نہیں ہے۔ سپلائی منسٹر صاحب سے اسکے متعلق سوال کیا جاتا تو وہ جواب دے سکتے تھے۔ فیمن ریلیف (Famine relief) سے اسکا کیا تعلق ہے میری سمجھ میں نہیں آیا۔ اسلئے میں اسکا جواب دینا ضروری نہیں سمجھتا۔ ایک چیز یہ بھی کہی گئی کہ ریلیف کا کام اچھا نہیں ہوا۔ جہاں جہاں قحط ہوا وہاں ریلیف کا کام نہیں کیا گیا ہے جسکی وجہ سے لوگ پتے کھا کر مر گئے ہیں۔ ایسے ۲۰ آدمی مر گئے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ آنریبل ممبر خواب دیکھ رہے ہیں۔ میرا متعلقہ سرشتہ ہونے کی وجہ سے پورے ملک کے قحط زدہ مقامات پر میں خود دورہ کیا ہوں۔ وہاں کے انتظامات دیکھنے کے بعد وہاں کے لوگوں نے بیساختہ مجھ سے خواہش کی کہ ایک مہینے کی بجائے چھ مہینے تک کام جاری رکھا جائے۔ میں نے کہا کہ کام کی نوعیت ایسی ہے کہ کام نہیں کر سکتے۔ لیکن میں نے ان سے وعدہ کیا کہ جب تک آپ کام کر سکتے ہیں اس وقت تک کام جاری رکھا جائے گا۔ وہاں

—

شری کے - را محند را ریڈی - نلگنہ - مس سیکڑوں نے موجود ہیں -

بہر حال جو کچھ رویہ خرچ ہوا ہے وہ اہم کاموں پر خرچ ہوا ہے۔ اس لئے انہیں منظور کیا جانا چاہیئے۔

" That the grant under Demand No.7 be reduced by Re.1 "

Mr. Speaker : We will now adjourn.

The House then adjourned for recess till Five of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after recess at Five of the Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

Presentation of Budget for the year 1954-55

Mr. Speaker : The Finance Minister will now present the Budget for the year 1954-55.

*The Minister for Finance, Statistics, Customs, Commerce &
Industries (Shri V. K. Koriathkar)*

MR. SPEAKER, SIR,

I rise to present to the House the Budget Estimates of Hyderabad Government for the year 1954-55.

Before, however, explaining the prospects of revenue and expenditure for 1954-55 and the proposals for raising fresh revenue and incurring new expenditure next year, I wish, as usual, first to review briefly the general economic conditions, the trends in the price structure of various commodities, the production targets achieved in various sectors during the last one year and their impact on the financial resources of the Government.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Prospects of agricultural production for the year 1953-54 are some what better than the results of the year 1952-53. Overall production in the major industries of the State was better than in the previous year and the employer-employee relations showed a definite improvement over the position in 1952-53. Wholesale prices in general ruled higher than in the previous year and so was the cost of living. There was, however, some evidence of a slow downward trend towards the end of the year. The problem of unemployment, though still there, was a little less acute, with some rise in placements.

Agricultural Production.—Agricultural production in 1952-53 turned out to be less satisfactory as compared to that of 1951-52 due mainly to poor rainfall, which was only 21.41 inches as compared to 29.92 inches in 1951-52. There was a decrease in the acreage under some of the major crops such as rice, pulses and

cotton by 2.85, 2.64 and 2.81 lakhs of acres respectively. The out-turn also suffered by 1.10 and 0.99 lakhs of tons, respectively, as regards rice and pulses and 1.14 lakhs of bales in respect of cotton. As regards oil-seeds, though there was an increase in the acreage under groundnut by about 1.42 lakhs of acres, the out-turn was short by 1.35 lakhs of tons as compared to the previous year. Castor showed a decrease, both as regards area and yield by 1.11 lakhs of acres and 0.08 lakhs of tons. One redeeming feature, however, was that Jawar, Bajra and Maize, the staple cereals of the common man registered an increase of 18.62 lakhs of acres in area and 3.14 lakh tons in yield. Secondly, the comparatively high prices for agricultural commodities that ruled in 1953-54 should have benefited the farmers to some extent.

The rainfall in 1953-54 was much more satisfactory, the monsoon and post-monsoon rains accounting for 36.08 inches as against 20.46 inches in 1952-53. But in some parts of the south-western and north-western regions of the State, the rainfall was untimely and to some extent excessive and this caused some damage to the crops. Nevertheless, according to present forecasts (second), rice shows a rise of 3.42 lakhs of acres in area and 2.18 lakhs of tons in out turn as compared to the corresponding forecast of 1952-53. As regards Jawar, there is a decrease in the acreage but the estimated production is about the same as in 1952-53. Though there has been a decrease in the area by about 80,000 acres in respect of groundnuts (third forecast) the out-turn is expected to be better. Cotton, the other major crop of the State, however, shows an increase of about 2.80 lakhs in acreage and about 31,000 bales in yield (fourth forecast). Agricultural production for the year 1953-54 thus promises to be somewhat better than last year.

Mineral and Industrial Production.—The output of gold mines in 1953 (9,282 fine ozs.) was better by 2,519 fine ozs. As compared to 1952, the outturn of coal declined from 14.35 lakh tons to 13.31 lakh tons. During the same period, production in respect of Cement and Paper improved by 82,500 tons and 2,000 cwts., respectively, while cotton yarn registered a rise of 700 lbs. (till November, 1953) over the previous year's production of 25,100 lbs. Cotton piece-goods also improved from 75,800 yards in 1952 to 85,200 yards (for 11 months of 1953).

Labour.—The production could have been still better but for labour-management conflicts. During the year 1953 there were 66 disputes involving 87,000 man-days lost. Though the employer-employee relations were some what better as compared to the

situation in 1952, conditions have to improve a good deal more to attain the position of 1951 when the total number of man-days lost was only 33,900. Such a development, it is obvious, would go a long way to arrest the growth of unemployment and impart wealth and strength of the economy of the State.

Wholesale Prices.—As compared to 1952, the wholesale price levels in 1953 ruled higher. While the price index (Base : year ended August 1939=100) in 1952 fell from 418 in January to 354 in April, and then rose to 385 in December 1952. In the subsequent year it rose from 388 in January 1953 to 447 in June and declined to 389 in January 1954. A similar rise and fall in 1953 is noticeable in the All-India Index also. Wholesale prices in respect of all articles were at the peak in the State during the three months of May, June and July, 1953. The rise in the price of oil-seeds, oils and pulses being as high as 160, 150 and 106 points respectively over their index in January. General prices, however, were not so high. The index for cereals which stood at 443 in January fell to 393 in April, rose to 450 in July and declined thereafter to 438 in January, 1954.

Working Class Cost of Living.—Working class cost of living was on the whole higher in 1953 than in 1952. Except for a slight fall by one point in January and February 1953 as compared to 168 in December 1952, the index was continuously on the rise when the peak was reached in July at 184. This was mainly due to the increase in the price of certain food articles such as edible oils, pulses, sugar, etc., during this period and a similar situation was noticeable in most other centres in the Indian Union. The index number has thereafter shown a decline, the fall being 5 points by December 1953. If the present expectations of better agriculture production and fall in the prices of food articles materialise the index may stabilize itself at a somewhat lower level during the course of the current year.

Employment.—One of the major problems confronting this State during the last two years, as in the other States of the Indian Union, has been unemployment. Though the problem is far from being overcome, there has been some easing of the situation as a result of the measures initiated by the Government in this regard. Though the number of registration of all categories of applicants in 1953 (51,705) was about the same as in 1952 (51,789) placements showed a distinct improvement from 6,234 in 1952 to 11,002 in 1953. Incidentally it may be noted that the State Government accounted for about 55% of the placements while the Central Government and the private establishments account-

ed for the balance. But the problem of the educated unemployed remained as serious as ever, though there also a slight improvement could be perceived in the sense that the average monthly placements rose from 100 in 1952 to 308 in 1953. It may also be mentioned that from April 1953 to January, 1954, the number of Government servants retrenched was 2,191 against which the Employment Exchanges were able to provide employment to 1,464 retrenched Government employees.

I shall now briefly indicate the results of financial transactions in 1952-53 and 1953-54 before proceeding to deal with the Budget Estimates for 1954-55.

ACTUALS 1952-53.

As against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 27.91 crores the actual revenue receipts in 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 26.74 crores thus recording a fall of Rs. 1.17 crores, which has occurred mainly under Land Revenue (Rs. 57 lakhs), State Excise Duties (Rs. 85 lakhs) and Miscellaneous (Rs. 25 lakhs), counterbalanced by increased receipts of Rs. 50 lakhs under Customs and other heads.

On the other hand, the actual revenue expenditure was 25.32 crores as against Revised Estimate of Rs. 26 Rs. 82 crores, thus resulting in a saving of Rs. 1.50 crores occurring chiefly under State Excise Duties (Rs. 14 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 15 lakhs), Education (Rs. 13 lakhs) Agriculture (Rs. 15 lakhs), Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 15 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 43 lakhs), Compensation to Jagirdars and other Miscellaneous Heads (Rs. 30 lakhs) and Superannuation allowances and Pensions (Rs. 5 lakhs). Thus the year 1952-53 closed with a revenue surplus of Rs. 1.42 crores.

The Original Estimates for 1952-53 provided for a capital outlay of Rs. 7.37 crores on Irrigation and Power Projects, Buildings, Roads etc., and it was fixed at Rs. 7.22 crores in the Revised Estimate for that year. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 6.60 crores.

The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 11.80 crores as against Rs. 12.36 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates for 1952-53.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1953-54.

The Budget Estimates provided for revenue receipts of Rs. 28.02 crores. The actual receipts are now estimated as Rs. 25.92

crores thus resulting in a heavy fall of Rs. 2.10 crores which occurred mainly under Land Revenue (Rs. 14 lakhs), State Excise Duties (Rs. 93 lakhs), Customs and Sales-tax (Rs. 38 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 9 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 13 lakhs) and Export Surcharges and other Miscellaneous items (Rs. 25 lakhs), Road Transport Department (Rs. 19 lakhs), Union Excise Duties (Rs. 5 lakhs) and Police (Rs. 5 lakhs), counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 11 lakhs under Income-tax and other heads.

The fall under Land Revenue was due to non-assessment of quit-rent on certain classes of inams which was contemplated under the Hyderabad Enfranchised Inams Act, 1952. The reasons for non-assessment were mainly that the Government considered that this Act was not in keeping with the spirit of the present times as it permits remission to the extent of 7/8ths of the land revenue ; it also permits exemption of any inam or class of inams from the purview of the Act. Government feel that the abolition should extend to all inams excepting village service inams and inams held by the charitable and religious institutions and that full assessment should be charged for all abolished inams. A Bill for the abolition of inams in the State of Hyderabad which will be in keeping with the Government's policy indicated above, is proposed to be introduced in the current session of the Assembly.

The large drop under Customs Revenue was due in the main to the recession in prices of some commodities (mainly cash crops) falling in the category of exportable surplus and is also partially accountable by the smuggling of goods across the borders, otherwise liable to export duties, about which frequent reports are being received. Steps are being taken to stop such malpractices which have involved Government in considerable loss of revenues. Another possible reason may also be that the merchant community may be withholding their exportable surpluses of foodgrains and other merchandise in the hope that export duties and export surcharges will be abolished at the end of the current financial year, thus saving the tax.

The Excise Revenue has suffered partly due to reduction in the number of Sendhi trees tapped last year, and partly under the shop rentals, due to recession in prices and the depression in trade and business generally. The R.T.D. income has suffered on account of the losses during the strike period and the increase in expenditure on various concessions granted to the R.T.D. employees. These variations have been explained in detail in the Finance Secretary's Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget which is being separately laid before the House.

On the expenditure side, the Budget Estimates provided for a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 28.22 crores out of which Rs. 27.26 crores were for the standing charges and the balance of Rs. 96 lakhs was for development schemes relating to Agriculture (Rs. 4.29 lakhs), Veterinary and Animal Husbandry (Rs. 2.57 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 1.71 lakhs), Forests (Rs. 4.29 lakhs), Education (Rs. 25.57 lakhs), Medical and Public Health (Rs. 6.86 lakhs), Harijan Welfare (Rs. 6.86 lakhs), Community Projects (Rs. 18.00 lakhs), Development under Tungabhadra Project (Rs. 21.43 lakhs), and other Miscellaneous heads (Rs. 4.42 lakhs). The Revised Estimates place the expenditure at Rs. 27.44 crores as against Rs. 28.22 crores provided in the Budget. There is thus expected a saving of Rs. 78 lakhs occurring under Forest (Rs. 5 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 6 lakhs), Education (Rs. 11 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 25 lakhs), Pensions (Rs. 59 lakhs), Compensation to Jagirdars and other Miscellaneous items (Rs. 30 lakhs), counterbalanced to the extent of Rs. 58 lakhs by increased expenditure under Interest (Rs. 23 lakhs), Contribution to Sinking Fund (Rs. 15 lakhs), General Administration (Rs. 6 lakhs), Territorial and Political Pensions (Mansabs) (Rs. 13 lakhs), and other heads (Rs. 1 lakh). These increases and decreases have been dealt with in detail in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. The revised estimates of Revenue and Services Expenditure for 1953-54 thus reveal a deficit of Rs. 1.52 crores.

The Capital Budget for 1953-54 provided for an outlay of Rs. 6.87 crores against which the Revised Estimate has now been fixed at Rs. 8.02 crores. The year was expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 10.84 crores. This was, however, based on the assumption that Government would be able to realise Rs. 60 lakhs from the sale of the Delhi and Bombay properties and Rs. 80 lakhs from Messrs. Birla Bros. Ltd., on account of the loans advanced to the Sirpur and the Sirsilk Ltd. It was also expected that the Central Government would give a loan assistance of Rs. 4.5 crores. The first two items did not materialise while the central loan assistance was restricted to Rs. 3 crores only. In connection with the appointment of the Reserve Bank of India as bankers to the State Government in place of the Hyderabad State Bank, it was also decided that in order to avoid any serious dislocation in the financial position of the Hyderabad State Bank the Government should allow the Hyderabad State Bank to retain, as a loan repayable in 5 years, a sum of Rs. 5 crores out of the cash balances which were required to be transferred to the Reserve Bank of India. The Government were also able to raise successfully a Development Loan of Rs. 3.31 crores during the year. As a result of all these and certain other transactions, such as the

deficit on Revenue Account amounting to Rs. 1.52 crores, and anticipated savings under Capital and other heads amounting to Rs. 60 lakhs, the year 1953-54 is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 5.33 crores.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1954-55.

I shall now deal with the salient features of the prospects of revenue and expenditure for 1954-55 and proposals for fresh revenue and fresh expenditure next year.

REVENUE RECEIPTS 1954-55.

Against the current year's Revised Estimate of Rs. 25.92 crores, the Standing Budget Estimates for 1954-55 provide for total revenue receipts of Rs. 27.86 crores, thus recording an improvement of Rs. 1.94 crores, which has occurred under Income-tax (Rs. 18 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 21 lakhs), State Excise Duties (Rs. 34 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 16 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 21 lakhs), Education (Rs. 7 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 22 lakhs), R.T.D. (Rs. 7 lakhs), Central assistance for Community Projects (Rs. 33 lakhs) and minor increases under other heads (Rs. 15 lakhs).

The increase under Income-tax is due to collection of arrears for the year 1952-53, while improvement under Land Revenue reflects the effects of proposed abolition of Inams and better collection of arrears next year. Similarly the State Excise Duties are expected to yield better results in 1954-55 due to collection of a portion of past arrears.

The increase of Rs. 16 lakhs under irrigation represents larger appropriations of Central G.M.F. loans for repairs to breached tanks and canals. There is a corresponding increase on the expenditure side also under this item.

Interest due from the Sirsilk Ltd., and certain other industrial concerns, had fallen in arrears, and is expected to be collected next year. This is responsible for improvement under Interest.

The additional income of Rs. 7 lakhs under Education represents larger Central grant for expansion of primary education under the Finance Commission's Award. Similarly the receipts from Central Road Fund next year are expected to be on a large scale and are reflected in the increase under Civil Works.

R.T.D. earnings, which suffered considerably in 1953-54 on account of strike, are expected to improve next year.

With the progress of work on the Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks, the Central assistance under these heads will also be more next year.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE 1954-55.

On the expenditure side the standing charges, for which provision has to be necessarily made, amount to Rs. 28.22 crores next year. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 80.40 lakhs has been provided for new items including development schemes under the Five-Year Plan. There is thus a total provision of Rs. 29.02 crores for revenue expenditure in 1954-55, as against Rs. 27.44 crores provided in the Revised Estimate for 1953-54. The reasons for this increase of Rs. 1.58 crores have been discussed in detail in the Finance Secretary's Memorandum. Briefly speaking, there are increases under Land Revenue (Rs. 12 lakhs), State Excise Duties (Rs. 11 lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 23 lakhs), Interest (Rs. 20 lakhs), Education (Rs. 45 lakhs), Medical & Public Health (Rs. 16 lakhs), Civil Works (Rs. 21 lakhs), Pensions (Rs. 7 lakhs), Miscellaneous Departments (Rs. 18 lakhs), Community Projects (Rs. 34 lakhs), and other heads (Rs. 5 lakhs). On the other hand savings have been effected under Police (Rs. 20 lakhs), Mansabs (Rs. 13 lakhs) and payments to H. E. H. the Nizam (Rs. 21 lakhs).

The new items of expenditure for 1954-55 mainly consist of Rs. 11 lakhs for land census and other connected expenditure, Rs. 5 lakhs for the setting up of a separate organisation for pre-audit of headquarters payments and Inspection of Treasuries, etc., Rs. 4 lakhs for maintenance of up-to-date electoral rolls, Rs. 10 lakhs for contribution to the Scheduled Castes Trust Fund, and Rs. 21 lakhs for new development Schemes under the Five-Year Plan allocated as follows:—

Rs. in lakhs

(1) Agriculture	5.0
(2) Education	5.0
(3) Medical & Public Health	6.0
(4) Forests	1.5
(5) Co-operation	1.0
(6) Veterinary	2.5

The Budget Estimates for 1954-55 provide for a total revenue expenditure of Rs. 29.02 crores as against an estimated revenue of Rs. 27.86 crores from existing taxes and other sources. There is a provision of Rs. 1.16 crores in the Revenue Estimates for 1954-55.

I shall presently indicate the extent to which it is proposed to fill this gap by fresh taxation. But before doing so, I should like to explain the salient features of receipts and expenditure under important heads. I shall first deal with receipts.

State Excise Duties.—The State Excise Duties are the largest single source of revenue in Hyderabad and contribute nearly one-third of the total receipts. But we do not seem to have taken adequate measures for protecting the income arising from this source, as is revealed from the fact that the number of Sendhi trees tapped for extraction of Sendhi, which was 31 lakhs in 1950-51, fell to 28 lakhs in 1951-52 and to 25½ lakhs in 1952-53. This was due to indiscriminate fellings and destruction of the Sendhi trees during the last 3 years particularly on patta lands as the pattadars were given the right to remove Sendhi trees from their patta lands, if necessary. The consumption of liquor has also gone down from 6.2 lakh gallons in 1950-51 to 4.0 lakh gallons in 1951-52 and has remained constant at the same level in 1952-53. The shop rentals have also registered a substantial fall during the last 3 years as will be evident from the following figures :—

	Rents from Sendhi shops <i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	Rent from Liquor shops <i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
1951-52	4.97	1.34
1952-53	4.63	1.05
1953-54	4.39	0.86

It is feared that leakages have also increased lately.

In view of its importance as a major source of revenue, Government propose adopting suitable measures for safeguarding the excise revenue and the Excise Department has been asked to prepare a scheme for the proper preservation, replanting, etc., of Sendhi trees.

Customs.—Under the financial integration arrangements the Hyderabad Government were required to abolish internal land customs and surcharges gradually over a period of 4 years, i.e., by the end of March 1954. It was expected that during this period Hyderabad will be able to develop sales-tax to an extent that it will replace the loss arising from the abolition of customs and surcharges. In pursuance of this decision, the Hyderabad Government started reducing the rates of import duty and these were totally abolished from the 1st August 1952. Simultaneously steps

were taken to develop general Sales-tax. However, after closely watching the progress of Sales-tax for nearly 3 years, it was felt that due to various limitations, such as the exemption of a large number of commodities from Sales-tax, on the ground that they are essential to the life of community, and also the fact that Hyderabad is a landlocked State, it would be difficult to raise as much income from Sales-tax as was being derived from customs and surcharges.

Representations were, therefore, made, first to the Finance Commission and later to the Government of India, requesting them to allow Hyderabad to continue customs and surcharges for a few more years, as otherwise it would be difficult for Hyderabad Government to maintain even the existing level of expenditure on Social Services and other nation-building activities. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the Government of India have agreed to the continuance of internal transit duties for the coming year. The Revenue Estimates for 1954-55 provide for an income of Rs. 2 crores from this source, after making allowance for the present downward trend in prices and the reduction in the volume of trade generally.

I might also mention that Government received representations from the mercantile community urging the removal of surcharges on the ground that it causes considerable hardship and it is also responsible for large scale smuggling of commodities which are subject to export surcharge. But it was not possible for Government to concede this request as, apart from other considerations, such as its effects on manufacturing industries, it would have led to a substantial loss of revenue which the Government are unable to raise at the moment by any alternative source. However, from the prices of commodities ruling here and at places to which these commodities are exported, it is evident that the burden of surcharge falls on the middlemen, and its abolition is not expected to benefit either the cultivators or the consumers to any appreciable extent.

Road Transport Department.—The net earnings of the Road Transport Department have suffered during 1953-54 on account of the strike of R.T.D. employees in the month of August 1953, as well as the general economic depression which has affected the earnings of Indian Railways also. Till now the accounts of the R.T.D. were being kept outside the ordinary Government Accounts and the State Budget showed only the transactions relating to Capital provided from general revenues and the interest on Capital and Government's share of net earnings, received from the R.T.D.

In deference to the wishes of this House it has now been decided to place before the House the R.T.D. Budget also as part of the State Budget.

I shall now briefly explain the position of the more important expenditure heads.

Land Revenue.—A provision of Rs. 8.86 lakhs was made in 1953-54 to collect basic data regarding the various types of land-holdings, their yields and other data which would be of use for implementing the land reforms contemplated by Government. The work is in progress and a further provision of Rs. 10.92 lakhs has been included under "new items" for 1954-55 for this purpose.

Police.—I feel happy to bring to the notice of the House that expenditure on Police has been progressively coming down from year to year as will be evident from the following figures, and I sincerely hope that with the improvement in the conditions of peace and order. It would be possible to further reduce the expenditure on Police, the ultimate target being that it should not exceed 10% of the total Budget.

Rs. in Crores

1950-51 (Actuals)	4.84
1951-52 do	5.93
1952-53 do	3.98
1953-54 (Revised)	3.45
1954-55 (Budget)	3.24

In an expanding economy like ours, the savings realised in administrative expenditure on Police and other services have been absorbed by increasing demands for developmental expenditure.

In passing, I should also like to mention that compatible with our financial resources, a sum of 2.14 lakhs has been provided in the next year's budget for ameliorating the service conditions of Seth Sindhis.

Anti Corruption Measures.—The report of the Committee which was appointed in order to study the extent of corruption in public life and to make recommendations to put down corruption in all its forms is under consideration of Government and extra provision of Rs. one lakh has been made in the budget for setting up the necessary organizations, etc., for this purpose.

Education.—The programme for expansion of education, especially in the field of primary education, made considerable headway during the year, and full advantage was taken of the special grant of Rs. 20 lakhs received from the Government of India in 1953-54 for expansion of primary education. In consultation with the Collectors and District Advisory Committees on Education, the Department has drawn up an ambitious plan for establishment of new schools so as to attain the target of giving at least one voluntary aided school to each village with a population of 500 or above and at least one single-teacher school to each village with a population of 1,000 and above. Under this plan, 1,731 new voluntary aided schools were opened and an additional number of 3,895 teachers were given to the already existing primary schools.

In addition to this, 1,500 teachers have been appointed under the scheme for relieving educated unemployment which has been taken up by the Hyderabad Government in participation with the Government of India.

The Hyderabad Compulsory Primary Education Act has been applied to the extent of 20 villages in a compact area in each district, and in selected localities in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities.

Efforts are being made to convert as many primary schools as possible into basic schools. The progress in this direction, however, depends to a large measure, on the availability of trained teachers. It is therefore, proposed that in addition to the three Basic Education Centres now functioning at Bhiknoor, Mominsabad and Yarmarus, all the existing training centres for primary school teachers should be converted into Basic Training Centres during the next two years.

In regard to Secondary Education, the policy of Government is to encourage private enterprise by extending adequate financial aid to private institutions. However, during the year 181 new lower secondary classes and 59 new higher secondary classes were opened in Government schools, with the co-operation of the local people who came forward with donations for equipment and additional building accommodation required for these new classes.

The recommendations of the *ad hoc* Committee of Experts on Technical Education were considered by Government and a scheme for reorganisation of Technical Education was sanctioned. Courses in the Government Technical College were revised and a three-year diploma course in Mechanical Engineering.

ing and Electrical Engineering separately. A three-year diploma course in Automobile Engineering is also proposed to be added as and when finances permit.

A Central Crafts Institute, which will provide instruction in various types of crafts, will start functioning from next year. The School of Commerce is being reorganised to provide a course in H.S.C. (Commerce), in addition to the existing post-matriculation diploma courses. Evening classes for diploma courses in Commerce and Banking have been sanctioned, which will function on a self-supporting basis. Three more Technical High Schools in Nizamabad, Nanded and Raichur, and three more Girls' Vocational High Schools in Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad, will start functioning from next year.

The Budget Estimates for 1954-55 provide the following, special grants for further expansion of education :—

- (1) Rs. 7 lakhs for expansion of primary education.
- (2) Rs. 6 lakhs for the scheme for relieving educated unemployment.
- (3) Rs. 5 lakhs for expansion of secondary and technical education.

The expenditure on education, which was Rs. 2.92 crores in 1947-48 and Rs. 4.09 crores in 1951-52, has risen to Rs. 5.10 crores in the budget for 1954-55 and now constitutes 17.57% of the revenues.

Medical and Health Services.—The revenue estimates for 1954-55 make a special provision of Rs. 6 lakhs for new schemes under the Five-Year Plan and a further grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the Capital budget for extension and improvements at the K. E. M. Hospital, Secunderabad and some of the District Hospitals which are in immediate need of additional accommodation. The Department proposes to utilise the grant of Rs. 6 lakhs for the following purposes :—

(1) Domiciliary T.B. Treatment Centres at Hyderabad & Secunderabad	1.00
(2) Increased provision for medicines	1.00
(3) Increased provision for diet to patients	2.32
(4) Opening of Dispensary at Jamikunta	.18

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(5) Five maternity and child welfare centres transferred from the Women and Children's Medical Aid Association.	..	1.16
(6) Five Child Welfare Centres at Districts.	..	.34
Total	..	6.00

Agriculture.—A new Laboratory building has been put up at Himayatsagar which will accommodate the Entomology, Pathology, Oil-seeds and Horticulture Sections of the Department and is expected to give further impetus to the several research schemes now in operation in respect of rice, wheat, jowar, pulses, maize, oil-seeds, cotton, sugarcane, grapes, and custard apples. A new research laboratory has also been constructed at the Rud-ror farm in Nizamabad.

The grow-more-food programme which envisages supply of oil engines, pumps and bull-dozers, distribution of improved seeds and manure, control of paddy hispa and other pests and diseases and manufacture of compost, was in full swing during the year and all the grants are being repeated in 1954-55. A further sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is also being provided next year for taking up new schemes under the Plan.

Taccavi advances, in the shape of manure, improved seeds and oil engines, for which a provision of Rs. 1.17 crores was made in the State Budget for 1953-54 were further increased by securing a short-term loan of Rs. 1.04 crores from the Central Government and it is proposed to continue these facilities next year also.

Veterinary and Co-operation.—A sum of Rs. 2.5 lakhs for Veterinary and Animal Husbandry and Rs. one lakh for Co-operation has been provided next year for taking up new development schemes under the Plan.

Development Schemes under Tungabhadra and Nizamsagar Projects.—The Budget Estimate for 1953-54 made a provision of Rs. 21.43 lakhs for the rehabilitation of the expropriated persons under the Tungabhadra Project and schemes calculated to assist the people in the Project area in the various fields of rural development. This grant was utilised for the following purposes :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
(1) Rehabilitation of expropriated persons ..	11.99
(2) Co-operative Schemes ..	.31

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(3) Establishment of Cattle-cum-Sheep Breeding Farm ..	1.27
(4) Construction of Village Roads ..	.86
(5) Equipment for Reclamation and Development work and other Miscellaneous items such as Forest Nursery, etc... ..	7.00
Total ..	21.43

As regards the Nizam Sagar Project area a sum of Rs. 8.57 lakhs was allotted in the current year's budget which has been utilised for the following schemes :—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs.</i>
(1) Revenue Schemes	.31
(2) Anti-liver Fluke Scheme	1.45
(3) Agricultural Schemes	1.54
(4) Co-operative Schemes	.33
(5) Medical Schemes	.18
(6) Construction of Roads	4.00
(7) Other Miscellaneous Items	.76
Total	8.57

Both these grants of Rs. 21.43 lakhs and Rs. 8.57 lakhs have been repeated in the next year's budget.

Progress of the Five-Year Plan.—The original Five-Year Plan for Hyderabad envisaged a total outlay of Rs. 40.5 crores out of which Rs. 30.5 crores were expected to be raised directly by the State Government and the balance of Rs. 10 crores was to be provided by the Central Government in the shape of G. M. F. grants and loans for irrigation schemes. Later it was noticed that the proper implementation of the Plan would require some more money due partly to revision of certain estimates in the light of increase in prices of machinery and other goods and the cost of execution generally, and partly to some omissions in the original Plan, as for instance, the increased cost of debt services, on account of new loans, to be raised for the Five-Year Plan, and the cost of development of land under the various irrigation projects. These

items involve an outlay of about Rs. 7.99 crores. The Hyderabad Plan, to be fully implemented, will thus require a total sum of Rs. 48.5 crores.

While the Central Government has been giving all the assistance promised in the Plan, it has not been possible for the Hyderabad Government to raise the necessary taxes and loans to the extent contemplated with the result that there is an overall deficit of Rs. 16.6 crores in the financial resources available for the Plan for which the Hyderabad Government depend, to a very large measure, on more generous help from the Central Government.

However, in spite of all these difficulties, every pie that could be saved or otherwise raised has been earmarked for the social services and nation-building departments as will be evident from the following figures :—

Heads			Actuals 1950-51 (year im- mediately preceding the plan)	Budget 1954-55
			Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1. Agriculture .. ..	..	..	43.34	75.42
2. Veterinary .. ..	..	..	14.51	21.96
3. Forests .. ..	..	..	25.91	36.52
4. Co-operation .. ..	..	..	16.64	22.27
5. Fisheries .. ..	..	..	2.17	4.27
6. Education .. ..	..	..	393.03	510.21
7. Medical and Public Health ..	..	..	121.54	198.04
8. Cottage Industries .. ..	..	..	6.80	8.80
9. Irrigation Projects (<i>Capital</i>) ..	..	..	296.92	620.98
10. Power Projects (<i>Capital</i>) ..	..	..	40.00	133.06
11. Roads (<i>Revenue & Capital</i>) ..	..	..	67.23	73.25

Harijan Welfare Schemes.—The activities of the Scheduled Caste Trust Fund, which was constituted about six years back, with a corpus of Rs. one crore (O.S.) have been expanding very rapidly. The expenditure on scholarships and hostels alone, in

1953-54 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 22 lakhs. At the end of current financial year the Fund is expected to have a balance of about Rs. 20 lakhs, which will be hardly sufficient to meet its normal requirements in future.

It is, therefore, proposed to make a further contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs to this Fund during the next 2 years and a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1954-55. If, however, during the course of the ensuing financial year the requirements of the Fund exceed the amount available in the Fund, then, the Government will endeavour to contribute a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 6.86 lakhs has been included for carrying out the various schemes of Harijan Welfare undertaken by the Social Service Department, such as sinking of wells, acquisition of lands for house sites, supply of hutting materials, establishment of small-scale industries, grants-in-aid, etc.

Community Projects and National Extension Service.—A provision of Rs. 18 lakhs was included in the current year's budget for carrying out the programme of intensive rural development, under the Community Projects Scheme, which envisages a well planned agricultural, social and economic development of our villages. The work was first started on groups of 100 villages comprising one Block each under the Tungabhadra Project, Nizamsagar Project and Lakhnawaram-Pakhal Projects. Later 2 more blocks were added under the first two projects. During the year similar programmes were undertaken at two more places, one in Nanded District and the other in Bhir District under the Bendsura Project.

Besides this, Hyderabad State has been allotted 46 blocks of 100 villages each under the National Extension Service Scheme, involving an expenditure of Rs. 7.50 lakhs on each block over a period of 3 years. The main purpose of this programme is to ensure active and enlightened co-operation of the villagers in schemes undertaken by Government for promoting the social and economic standards of village life. It is hoped that the programme when completed will bring about a complete change in the outlook of both the rural population and the officials entrusted with the task of their uplift. Special arrangements have been made for giving necessary training to the employees of the several departments, engaged on this work, so that they may totally identify themselves with the ideals, aspirations and programmes of the village population.

Eleven such blocks were taken up on October 2, 1953, and 15 more will be taken up next October.

The Government of India have also offered to assist the State Government in establishing two agricultural basic training schools in the State, by sharing the cost in the following manner :—

		<i>Centre's share</i>	<i>State's share</i>
Non-recurring charges ..	..	100%	..
Recurring charges 1st Year 53-54 ..	..	100%	..
Do 2nd do 54-55 ..	..	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
Do 3rd do 55-56 ..	..	50%	50%
Do 4th do 56-57 ..	..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %

Another important programme of rural welfare which was started during the year, consists of local development works such as village roads, rural water supply, sanitation, etc., for which the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 13.10 lakhs for 1953-54 and State's own contribution amounted to Rs. 6.90 lakhs. Here again the idea is that only those schemes should be undertaken for which there is substantial contribution from the local people in the shape of voluntary labour, material and cash. The programme is being executed by the Local Government Department and a large number of useful schemes have already been started in 1953-54.

Restoration of breached Tanks.—The revised State Plan envisages repairing of 2,387 breached tanks in the State, having an ayacut of 1,52,000 acres and involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.08 crores in 5 years. In addition to this there was a programme of restoring 528 tanks with an ayacut of 38,033 acres breached in Mahboobnagar District during the cyclonic rains of 1952. The estimated cost is Rs. 38 lakhs. Work has already been completed on 406 tanks, while repairs to 502 more tanks are in progress and will be completed shortly. On the whole the progress of work has been rather slow and arrangements are being made that the entire balance of the work must be completed by the end of 1955-56. The next year's budget provides Rs. 48 lakhs for this purpose.

Revenue Deficit and Ways and Means to meet it.—I have already indicated earlier in my speech that there is a deficit of Rs. 1.16 crores on Revenue Account. This deficit should have been

much larger but for the fact that customs and export surcharges which have been yielding a substantial revenue, will not be abolished at the end of March, 1954, but will continue during 1954-55.

The deficit being more or less of a permanent character, it is imperative that all possible sources of raising additional revenue should be tapped. While all possible efforts are being made to economise in the level of Governmental expenditure, I must make it clear that any saving realised in administrative expenditure is likely to be more than absorbed by increasing demands for nation-building activities and other developmental expenditure. For further increase in expenditure on these services, the country will have to be prepared for paying more taxes. Mention of this has also been made in the speech of the Rajpramukh. There are a few avenues still left from which fresh revenues could be raised, such as, the case for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue in view of the fact that agricultural prices have risen generally five-fold, while land revenue rates have almost remained static ; enhancement in the rates of school fees and unmetered water supply, etc., which are low as compared to the rates prevailing in other States. Similarly, it may also be possible to get something more out of the sales-tax by bringing about suitable amendments and modifications in the existing Act. However, I am not providing for increased revenues from these sources in the budget just now, but the possibility of bringing in suitable legislation, wherever necessary, for tapping some or all the sources indicated above, within the course of the ensuing financial year, should not be entirely ruled out. For the present, I propose the following two taxes only :—

1. Rates of Motor-Vehicles tax, which is at present low in Hyderabad as compared to other States, are proposed to be raised by 20% which is expected to fetch an additional revenue of Rs. 2.5 lakh per annum.

2. Sugarcane cess, which was imposed this year at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton, is now proposed to be raised to Rs. 4 per ton. This is expected to yield Rs. 7.5 lakhs per annum.

These two measures will give an additional income of Rs. 10 lakhs, leaving an uncovered deficit of Rs. 1.06 crores. Pending other measures for raising additional revenue, this deficit will mean a further inroad on our already depleted reserves.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The original capital programme for 1953-54 was mostly limited to the carrying out of the various irrigation, power and other

projects in progress. It was later decided to take up a few more schemes of irrigation in Marathwada and other scarcity areas. The Government of India, who were approached for financial assistance, have sanctioned a long-term loan of Rs. 3 crores for undertaking new irrigation schemes and accelerating pace of the Kadam Project and minor irrigation works already in progress.

The new programme envisages construction and development of the following :-

Ta'iqas

1. Reservoir across Dheku Nala near Bhatna valley	Vijapur
2. Reservoir across Jui Nala near Donapur village	Bhokardan
3. Anicut across Shivna	Kannad
4. Improvement of existing anicut across Poorna	do
5. Anicut across Anjan river near Nijapur ..	do
6. Kamli Project	Ashti
7. Talwar Project	do
8. Sirala Project	Mudhol
9. Anicut at Naldurg	Osmanabad.
10. Musi Project	Suryapet.

Preliminary work on some of these has already been started during 1953-54 and suitable provisions have been made in next year's budget.

The Budget Estimates for 1954-55 provide for a total Capital outlay of Rs. 8.85 crores, out of which Rs 5.40 crores are for irrigation projects, Rs 1.55 crores for the Godavari Valley Multi-purpose Scheme, Rs 59 lakhs for Electricity Schemes, Rs. 60 lakhs for Industrial Housing Scheme, Rs. 53 lakhs for Roads and Buildings, and Rs 18 lakhs for Water Works, Drainage and other schemes of local improvement

The major portion of the Tungabhadra Dam has been completed and water was let out for irrigation on the 1st July, 1953, for a length of about 12 miles to irrigate about 6,000 acres. This year it is proposed to complete the construction of the spillway and the roadway above the gravi-

ty section. Canal work is in progress up to 66 miles as against the total length of 127 miles. It is expected that water would be let out up to 32 miles for the next Tabi crop. The Budget provides Rs. 3 crores for Tungabhadra Project.

The Rajulabunda Diversion Scheme consisting of an anicut across the Tungabhadra river, which was taken up in 1947 is in progress. Half the anicut has already been completed and foundations have been filled in the remaining half. Out of 65 miles canal work is in progress up to 47 miles. The work on the anicut has been rather slow due to delay in arriving at an agreement between the Hyderabad and the Andhra States in regard to compensation to be paid for the submerged lands in Andhra State. A provision of Rs. 80 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget.

The Godavari North Canal or Kadam Project consists of two Dams and 48 miles of canal. The commanded area is 110,000 acres, of which 53,000 acres are expected to be brought under irrigation. One of the Dams has been completed and the other together with the canal is in progress. It will be possible to let out water for irrigation in June 1955. The budget makes a provision of Rs. 80 lakhs for this project.

The work on the Ramagundam Thermal Power Scheme has also reached a very advanced stage. One Turbo set and all the six boilers have already been erected. Work on the second and third turbines and Coal Bunkers and Coal Receiving Hopper is in progress. The work on the Cooling Towers has been slow due to delay in the receipt of the requisite equipment. Transmission lines have already been laid up to Peddapalli and further extension is in progress.

In consultation with the Central Water and Power Commission, it has been decided to connect Ramagundam to Hyderabad and necessary preliminaries are being completed.

The programme of construction of low cost houses for industrial labour is in full swing. On its completion, there will be 1,720 single-room and 2,500 double-room tenements in Hyderabad City, 545 houses at Sanatnagar and 397 blocks at Nanded. A further provision of Rs. 60 lakhs has been made next year which is expected to be wholly received from the Central Government, half as loan and half as grant.

A complaint is frequently made that Marathwada has not received its due share in the Five-Year Plan in the matter of Irrigation and Power Projects. There is no doubt that none of the

big Irrigation and Power Projects now on hand is located in Marathwada. The main reason for this apparent omission is that the various major projects which form part of the State's Five-Year's Plan were already in progress when the Plan was begun and are not new ones. Care is being taken to see that in the matter of other schemes under the Five-Year Plan, the districts of the Marathwada receive their due share. For instance, a number of National Extension Service Blocks have already been allotted to Marathwada this year and a few more will be started next year.

As I have just stated a number of minor irrigation schemes have already been started in the Marathwada districts and Government are also making every possible effort to persuade the Planning Commission and the Government of India to include the ~~Poorna~~ Project, which is an Irrigation-cum-Power Project, estimated to cost about Rs. 9 crores, in the Five-Year Plan.

PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of the State which stood at Rs. 55.61 crores at the beginning of 1953-54 now amounts to Rs. 63.76 crores the increase being due to fresh loans from the Central Government and the 4% Hyderabad State Development Loan, 1963, of Rs. 3.31 crores which was raised in October, 1953.

CASH BALANCE AND WAYS AND MEANS

As I have already stated, the year 1953-54 is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 5.33 crores. This, however, does not represent the effective cash balance as it includes Rs. 1.97 crores which are locked up in certain banks in London. The real cash balance available with the Government is the Rs. 3.36 crores which almost wholly represents the proceeds of the 4% Development Loan, 1963, raised in last October, amounting to Rs. 3.31 crores. Against this, the capital programme for 1954-55 envisages an expenditure of Rs. 8.85 crores, while a sum of about Rs. 1.50 crores is required to be kept with the Reserve Bank of India as normal cash balance and for maintaining the existing facilities for supply of small coins of I. G. currency. We thus require a sum of Rs. 6.99 crores on capital account.

The Government of India have agreed to give a loan assistance of Rs. 3 crores next year for schemes under the Five-Year Plan. Further loan of Rs. 1.76 crores are expected to be received from the Government of India for carrying out the industrial housing programme and the new minor irrigation schemes started in the year 1953-54. A sum of Rs. 82 lakhs will be realized from Messrs.

Birla Bros., Ltd., on account of loans advanced to the Sirsilk Ltd. All these capital receipts will amount to Rs. 5.58 crores as against Rs. 6.99 crores required for 1954-55. This means a deficit of Rs. 1.41 crores on capital account

There is already a deficit of Rs. 1.06 crores on revenue account. The overall deficit in 1954-55 thus amounts to Rs. 2.47 crores, which will have to be covered by raising fresh loans, for which the Hyderabad Government depend, to a large measure on the help of the Government of India.

CURRENCY

Under the existing arrangements the Hyderabad currency will continue to remain legal tender as before until the end of March, 1955. It is however, the policy of Government that all denominations of Hyderabad currency should be gradually withdrawn from circulation and replaced by Indian currency by the end of March, 1955. In pursuance of this policy, the fresh issue of higher denominational currency notes and whole rupees were stopped as from 1st April, 1953 and it is felt that fresh supplies of one-rupee notes, which are at present being issued to a limited extent, can also be stopped from the 1st April, 1954, without causing any dislocation in the economic life of the country. The small coins, *i.e.*, 8-anna pieces and smaller coins will, however, continue to be supplied, to the extent the stocks permit, until the end of March, 1955.

The circulation of the various denominations of currency on the 1st April 1954 and now is as follows :

Nature of currency	Circulation on 1-4-1953	Present Circulation
Currency notes of Rs. 5 and above.	Rs. 33.97 crores	10.23 crores.
One-rupee notes	Rs. 3.13 do	42 lakhs.
Whole rupees and Small coin	Rs. 5.03 do	4.48 crores.

It will thus be evident that during the last 10½ months circulation has been brought down from Rs. 42.13 crores to Rs. 15.13 crores without causing any hardship to the people.

BANKING

As from 1st April, 1953 the Reserve Bank of India have been appointed as sole bankers to the State Government under an

agreement. The Reserve Bank of India in their turn have appointed the Hyderabad State Bank as their agents for purposes carrying out the normal banking business of Government. As a result of these arrangements, the transactions on account of the public accounts of the State are now conducted by the Hyderabad State Bank as agents of the Reserve Bank of India. The Hyderabad State Bank are also managing the public debt of Hyderabad State (other than the recently floated 4% Hyderabad State Development Loan, 1963, which is being directly managed by the Reserve Bank of India) as agents of the Reserve Bank of India. They are also managing the Hyderabad currency as agents to the Central Government. As a part of these arrangements the Reserve Bank of India have agreed to provide substantial financial accommodation to the Hyderabad State Bank in order to enable the latter to continue the existing facilities for crop financing."

At the instance of the Hyderabad Government, the Reserve Bank of India also agreed to provide short-term loans to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs through the Hyderabad Dominion Co-operative Bank in 1953-54, and it is expected that facilities on a much larger scale will be available next year provided we are able to strengthen our co-operative organisations which are badly in need of greater vigilance, supervision and control by Government.

The Government of India have recently indicated their willingness to provide facilities to the extent of Rs. 20 lakhs for long-term agricultural credit for Hyderabad. The departments concerned are preparing the necessary schemes in order to avail of this much needed help. This might take some time. In the meantime Government have advanced a sum of Rs. one lakh to the Central Land Mortgage Bank for sanctioning loans in accordance with the rules and procedure of that Bank.

FOOD SITUATION

I do not wish to say much on the food situation. My Hon'ble colleague, the Supply Minister, has already informed the House the other day that in view of the steady improvement in the food situation and the bright prospects of rice crop this year, Government have, with effect from the 25th February 1954, derationed and decontrolled rice. Thus all foodgrains in the State have been decontrolled and derationed.

INDUSTRIES

In spite of adverse trade conditions the major industries in the State continued to show satisfactory progress. There was a

larger production of cloth, cement, paper and sugar. There was a slight decline in the production of coal mainly as a result of the three-week strike in the Singareni Collieries.

Like all textile mills in India textile mills in Hyderabad at one time had large stocks of piece-goods and experienced great financial difficulties. The cloth movement has, however, improved considerably and the mills are in a better position now. One of the Mills in Hyderabad had to close down because of large stocks, outmoded machines, and the fact that it was running at a considerable financial loss.

The Government have established Advisory Boards, *viz.*, Handloom Advisory Board, Handicraft Advisory Board and Kahdi and Village Industries Advisory Boards. These Boards have done excellent work during the year and several proposals have been submitted to the Government for financial assistance. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 12.26 lakhs for assistance to handloom industries. Details of the manner in which this sum is to be spent have already been mentioned in the House.

Industrial Trust Fund.—The balance to the credit of the Fund was Rs. 473.48 lakhs as at the end of March, 1953, invested in the following manner :—

	Rs. in lakhs
Shares in industrial concerns	111.36
Loans to industrial concerns	198.38
Loans to private individual industrialists	8.60
Loans to cottage industries	2.36
Gilt-edged securities	132.99
Government Power Alcohol Factory	6.69
Miscellaneous investments	13.99

Loans amounting to Rs. 50.48 lakhs were advanced to various industries during the year.

Industrial Finance Corporation.—The establishment of the Hyderabad State Financial Corporation has already been notified. This Corporation will start business from the 2nd April, 1954, and it is hoped that local industries will take advantage of the financial assistance which this Corporation is designed to give.

During the last few months there has been greater industrial activity throughout India. The position in Hyderabad is, however still static. Possibilities of establishing a sugar factory in the Tungabhadra area and a cement factory at Mancheri and a paper factory to manufacture paper from bagasse or alternatively cardboard are under the active consideration of the Government.

The Village Industries Training Centre has been reorganised during the year and 3 additional sections, *viz.*, oil pressing, hand-made paper and tanning and leather goods manufactured have been added to it. Six integrated training centres have since been opened at Aurangabad, Bidar, Gulbarga, Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar and Warangal to give training and demonstration in cottage industries. Nine training-cum-production centres have also been established under the Community projects at Banswada, Bodhan, Arsappally, Kopbal, Gangavati, Kartagi, Mulug, Nanded and Bendsura.

The new building for the Central Laboratories was recently opened by the Prime Minister. This building has cost in all Rs. 19.72 lakhs so far including the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs from the Government of India.

Account Organisation.—At the instance of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the Government of India, it has been decided to take over the Headquarters payment work from the Accountant-General, Hyderabad. The new Directorate of Accounts and Inspections which will be shortly set up for this purpose, will also be responsible for conducting Treasury inspections. It will also set up a regular training school for imparting accounts training to State Service personnel employed on accounts work, so as to improve their efficiency, and will conduct accounts examinations. The cost of the new organisation is estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs per annum, for which provision has been made in the next year's budget.

CONCLUSION

As I have already mentioned to you, the budget for the year 1954-55 is expected to show a revenue deficit of 1.06 crores and a further deficit of 1.41 crores on capital account. So far, we have been able to manage with the generous assistance received from the Government of India and by drawing to the full upon the liquid portion of the reserves built up in the past. The liquid portion of our reserves is now practically exhausted and what is left is in a form that is not capable of immediate

realisation, such as the Taccavi loans, or is realisable only at a serious loss to Government such as investments in the industries, foodgrain, stocks, etc.

As in the past, the Government of India, will, I have no doubt, do everything possible to help us. While this is welcome, we have to do our part to fulfil the financial targets set out in the Plan. To maximise production, create new avenues of employment and raise the general standard of living in the State, we have to stimulate and expand the level of investment in all national projects. An analysis of the expenditure schedules on the revenue and capital account would show that such is the aim and endeavour of the Government. Another method that could, with benefit, be adopted in an increasing measure, is to capitalise our manpower with the active co-operation of the people. The Planning Commission envisages this in its Community Development and National Extension Service Programmes and we have already committed ourselves to this policy.

A word is required with regard to exploring fresh sources of revenue in order to meet the current and capital requirements of an expanding economy envisaged in the Plan. Raising the level of existing taxes cannot, in future, offer, an adequate solution for the growing financial needs of the State. But the nature and extent of the new tax measures would depend upon several factors now and in the near future. It will also depend to a large extent on the findings and recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission. As the House is aware, the Government of India have appointed the Commission to examine *inter alia* the incidence of Central, State and Local taxation on the various classes of people and in different States; the suitability of the present system of taxation, Central, State and Local, with reference to :

(a) the Development Programme of the country and the sources required for it, and

(b) the objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth; the effect of structure and level of taxation of income on Capital formation, and maintenance and development of productive enterprises; and to make recommendations in particular with regard to :

(i) modifications required in the present system of taxation, and

(ii) fresh avenues of taxation.

It is expected that the report of the Commission would be available before the expiry of the next financial year. For

the present, it seems proper to await the recommendations of the Commission before making any important and far-reaching changes in the present tax structure. Certain minor increases, however, have been effected in the rates of Motor-Vehicles Tax and Sugarcane Cess as interim measures to reduce the revenue deficit to the extent possible.

In the end, I should like to say that, while there is no occasion for being complacent, there is also no reason for regarding the financial prospects as alarming. As I have mentioned earlier in my speech, production has increased in all sectors of economic activity, and with the completion of the various irrigation and power projects now on hand, the overall economy of the state is bound to improve still further and bring in increasing returns to the Exchequer. While being prepared for difficult times ahead, we can yet, therefore, look forward to the future with hope and confidence.

JAI HIND

Business of the House.

Mr. Speaker: General discussion on the Budget will take place for three days, i.e., on 8th, 9th and 10th of March, 1954.

The following Bills will be taken up on 4th March :—

(1) L. A. Bill No. I of 1954, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad Salaries of Ministers' Act, 1952;

(2) L. A. Bill No. II of 1954, a Bill further to amend the Hyderabad Allowances of Ministers' Act, 1952;

(3) L. A. Bill No. III of 1954, a Bill to amend the Hyderabad L. A. Members, Salaries & Allowances Act, 1952.

Amendments to the above Bills should be tabled in the office by 12 Noon tomorrow.

There is another Bill, viz., L. A. Bill No. XXXI of 1953 the Hyderabad Public Servants Tribunal of Enquiry (Amendment) Bill 1953, the amendments which should be submitted in the office by 4 o'Clock tomorrow.

We now adjourn till 2-30 p. m. tomorrow

6-15. p. m. *The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Tuesday, the 2nd March, 1954.*